Majority favours Arab summit

TUNIS (R) — A majority of Arab states favour an emergency Arab summit in May, an Arab League spokaman said Wednesday. Nine of the 22 Arab League members have told the league they are in favour, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are effectively co-sponeous of the samulit and Bahrain has announced its support without yet informing the league directly, he said. The PLO ambasudor in Tunis, Hakam Balawi, has said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein had agreed to host the summit at the request of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafet but Iraq does not appear to have issued formal invitations. No date has been set but Arafat, who is touring the Arab Werld to muster more support for the summit, says he wants it before President George Bush of the United States and Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union meet at the end of May. The PLO wants the meeting to discuss Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel, what the Arabs see as meeting to discuss Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel, what the Arabs see as a Western and Israeli campaign against Iraq and the Middle East peace



HAPPY 'EID AL FITR

The Jordan Times will not be published Saturday on account of the Eid Al Fitz boilday. The next issue of the newspaper will appear on Sunday, April 30. The editor and staff of the Jordan Times wish their readers and advertisers a very happy **Eid Al Fitr**

Volume 15 Number 4376

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, APRIL 26-27, SHAWWAL 1-2, 1410

said the Senate had erred in adopting

a resolution on such a sensitive issue

without proper consideration.

Masri said he hoped the Bush administration would ignore the

pressure from Congress on Jerusalem

and stick to the position that U.S. administrations have followed since

Abdul Rahim Tayyeb, Palestinian ambassador to Jordan, told Petra the

resolution was a flagrant challenge to the Arab Nation and the Palestinian people's national rights, "such a deci-

sion casts doubt over the U.S. admi-

mistration's efforts to achieve a just

and comprehensive peace in the

area," he said.

He said the decision should be

included on the agenda on the prop-

osed Arab League summit meeting called for by the Palestine Liberation

Organisation.
At the U.N., an Arab League

official called the resolution a "reck-

less and irresponsible" move that might undermine U.S. attempts to

promote peace talks in the Middle

Clovis Maksoud, the Arab

League's ambassador to the United Nations and the United States, told

reporters the resolution ignored

(Continued on page 3)

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyels; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Chamorro sworn in Nicaragua president

MANAGUA — Newspaper publisher Violeta Chamorro was sworn in as president of Nicaragna Wednesday, marking a peaceful transfer of power from the leader of the left-wing Sandinista government. Outgoing President Daniel Ortega, who helped lead the Sandinista revolution that toppled the Somoza dictatorship in 1979, placed the presidential sash on Chamorro at Managua's open air baseball stadium. The ceremony was attended by 11 heads of state and representatives of some 100 countries, including U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle.

British prison seige ends

MANCHESTER (AP) — The last five prisoners abandoned the roof of Strangeways prison Wednesday to end a 25-day standoff that began with a devastating riot on April 1. The prisoners climbed into a cherrypicker hoist placed alongside the roof of the cell block, raising clenched fists and holding each other's hands aloft as they were brought to the ground. They were then taken into custody by police in riot gear. The prisoners timed their surrender so that it appeared live on the main British Broadcasting Corporation television evening

Israel jails 2 conscientious objectors

TEL AVIV (R) - Two more army reservists have been jailed for refusing to take part in suppressing a Palestinian revolt against Israeli occupation, a spokesman for the men said Wednesday. Peretz Kidron of 'Yesh Gyul' (There is Limit) said at least 108 people had gone to jail so far for refusing to perform their annual reserve duty in jobs that were part of Israel's effort to fight the uprising. "But we reck-on that is the tip of the iceberg," he added. "In most cases commanding officers don't prosecute. Some estimates say only one objector out of every ten is prosecuted." The two men jailed Tuesday received 28-day sentences.

Egyptian police kill militant suspect

CAIRO (AP) - Security forces Wednesday shot to death a Musim fundamentalist militant suspected of murder after he resisted arrest, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. He was the second activist killed by police this week near the oasis town of Fayoum 100 kilometres southwest of Cairo. The state-run agency said that Shawki Al Sheikh, known as leader of a fundamentalist group, had shot and killed a private watchman named Megahed Abui Gheit. The agency gave no motive for the murder and did not say who the watchman worked for. Acting on eyewitness reports, police suspected Sheikh as the murderer and raided his home to arrest him. The agency said Sheikh shot at the police raiders who fired back and killed him.

iran-Soviet border to reopen

NICOSIA (R) — Azeris living near the Iran-Soviet border can cross the frontier for family reunions for three days from Friday, Tehran Radio said Wednesday. It said workers had begun repairing a wooden bridge over the Ataks border river to the Soviet Nakhichevan region for crossing on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr. It thousands of people from both strations in Soviet Azerbaijan. Iran said some 8,000 people crossed for visits when the border was under an agreement signed in travellers were not allowed to take money with them but Iran was making arrangements to provide them with some Iranian and Soviet currency to buy souvenirs.

Jordan: U.S. resolution Israel preparing new on Jerusalem hampers aggression, Arafat says Mideast peace efforts AMMAN (Agencies) - Jordan delegation's talks in the region. He

said Wednesday a U.S. Congress resolution recognising "a united Jerusalem" as the capital of Israel would hamper Middle East peace

The Kingdom said the nonbinding resolution, passed by the U.S. House of Representatives Tuesday, was a challenge to the feelings of Arabs, violated international law and was at odds with official U.S. government policy

"Such a resolution is a handicap (to U.S. peace efforts) and will have a negative impact on the American administration's outlook to realise a just and comprehensive peace," Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem was quoted as saying by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"Even if such a resolution is nonbinding to the American administration, it will give Israel legitimacy and pretext to continue its aggression," he

Qasem said Jerusalem made up 30 per cent of the total of Israeli-occupied Arab territories and when the Holy City is seen as part of Israel then "this means that there is an attack on Arab rights, land and people."

solution mirrored one approved March 22 by the Senate that was broadly denounced by Arab states. The U.S. government does not recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital and maintains that the status of the city must be worked out in peace negotiations involving all parties to

the dispute.

The decision will not help chances of peace but will heat up the conflict in the region," said Lower House of Parliament Speaker Suleiman Arar. Peace cannot be based on resolutions that go against international

Taher Al Masri, a former foreign minister who heads the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House, said he regretted that the House of Representatives followed the House of Representatives foll errant lead of the Senate.

He said it harmed the positive efforts of a Senate delegation headed by Republican leader Robert Dole that toured Jordan and other Middle East states earlier this month and statements Dole made clarifying the U.S. position on Jerusalem.

"The House of Representatives' decision is (a carefully studied matter) to challenge the feelings of Arabs, Muslims and Christians regarding the status of Jerusalem."
Masri said.

Dole said last week that the resolu-

beration Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in an interview broadcast Wednesday that Israel was preparing to attack Arab countries.

"Indications show that Israel is moving towards war," Arafat told the weekly Jordan Television programme, Face the Press. The programme was recorded last Tuesday.

"The Israeli leadership refused all peace proposals, including the Palestinian, the European," Arafat said, according to a text of the interview released by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.
Arafat said Israel's "leadership

is conducting (military) training in the Nageeb desert on installations similar to those of Iraq."
"This warants a united Arab

stand to face these (Israeli) threats, which are directed against the Arab Nation," he said. Arafat renewed his call for an

By Mariam M. Shabin

Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN — The newly-

formed "democratic bloc" in

the Federation of Jordanian

Labour Unions (FJLU) said

Wednesday it would send a

delegation to Damascus to

contact Hassan Jamam, secret-

ary general of the International

Arab Federation of Labour

Unions, in an effort to lobby

against Arab and international

recognition of the recently

elected executive committee of

The move comes after re-

form-oriented dissent hit the

federation. Early this week 10

ber filly set up the democra-

emergency Arab summit to dis-cuss Soviet Jewish emigration to the Israeli occupied territories, as well as other Israeli threats. Arafat also accused the United States of supporting Israel while ignoring human rights for Palesti-

"I do not understand why the United States, the advocate of human rights, supports Israel (while) completely ignoring the legitimate and human rights of

Palestinians," he said. "It even rewards Israel on its crimes against the Palestinian people and its violation of Christian and Muslim holy sites and its killings of Palestinian women and children," he added.

Arafat addressed a special greeting to the 1.7 million Palestimans in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Our hearts, both mine and His Majesty King Hussein's. throb for Jerusalem, where we will pray together soon. God willing. Arafat called on Arabs to sup-

port the 28-month-old Palestinian morising. He said the funds Arab states had given to support the uprising were "not even equivalent to a

quarter of the amount which Arabs have originally pledged. He praised Jordanian-Palestinian relations and said: "Palestinians in Jordan are Jordanians and we (the PLO) are effectively

Jordanians. "Palestinian-Jordanian relations are historic and were deepened by the blood of the martyrs through years, in that there is no Jordanian tribe which has not presented martyrs for Palestine," he said.

Arafat invited all Palestinian organisations and parties to join the Palestine National Council

King meets political

activists

By Mariam M. Shahin Jordan Times Staff Reproter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday night met with leaders of the self-styled Jordanian People's Democratic Party (JPDP) in the first such encounter in 16 years, according to sources in the party, which hopes to gain legal recognition as and when the necessary legislation is enacted on the basis on guidelines to be outlined in the proposed national charter.

Jordan's democratisation process, Arab-Israeli peace efforts, the threats inherent in the massive influx of Soviet Jews to Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were the focus of the

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli soldier hurls grenade at ICRC worker

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) ing last week caused widespread - An Israeli soldier hurled a stun grenade at a Swiss delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Wednesday as she visited a West Bank refugee camp, ICRC officials said.

They said the incident was the most serious in a series of recent problems between Red Cross d officers and Israel The soldier threw the noisemaking grenade at Doris Pfister,

34, at the Amari refugee camp, near Ramallah, bruising her in the face, ear and leg. Officials at the Ramallah hospital said they had treated Pfister

and sent her home. "Things were improving until recently. But we did have other problems with the Israeli army recently," said Frederick Maurice, head of the Red Cross delegation in Tel Aviv, told Reu-

He said problems between Israeli soldiers and his staff had been on the rise recently, mainly in the Gaza Strip.

He declined to elaborate but said he would raise the issues at a meeting with Israeli officials. Israeli soldiers shot and wounded a Red Cross delegate in

February 1989 in the Gaza Strip in the most serious such incident during the Palestinian uprising. Meanwhile, for the third time in a week, Palestinians are resisting calls by underground leaders of the uprising for a general strike, Palestinian sources said Wednesday.

A policy leaflet issued by the Unified Leadership of the Upris-

discontent and led workers in several areas to disregard strike calls for the first time in the 28-month revolt, they said.

The strikes, including one scheduled for Friday, were called mainly to protest against an unprecedented Jewish settlement in the Christian quarter of Jeru-

The sources said discontent was strongest in the Muslim community because the leaflet set two strike days before this week's 'Eid Al Fitr feast, and another strike on the second day of the feast.

"I think the leaflet was written by somebody who doesn't live among us," said a 23-year-old Israeli sources said the crumb-

ling of the strikes showed a weakening of the uprising but Palestinian nationalists said it was simply the result of temporary differences.

Palestinians said workers in the West Bank towns of Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin and Qalqilya ignored Sunday's strike, while the local branch of the leadership in Arab Jerusalem cancelled Monday's general strike in response to pubdemands.

Many Gaza workers ignored Monday's strike and went to jobs in Israel, while some shops opened in several Gaza towns. The teaming coastal strip is usually strictest in observing uprising strikes.

Gaza activists said local leaders were under pressure to cancel the strike called for Friday.

Peres in last-ditch bid for coalition

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Labour Party leader Shimon Peres angered his own colleagues Wednesday with a last-minute bid for the support of maverick right-Economics Minister Yitzhal Modai to help him form a govern-

Peres's mandate from the president expires Thursday and the Labour leader was locked in a desperate search for the elusive 61st vote in the 120-seat parliament to back a cabinet dedicated to peace talks with the Palesti-

Most political analysts said his efforts appeared doomed and President Chaim Herzog would probably give caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir a chance to form an administration led by the right-wing Likud party Thursday.

A religious court Wednesday ordered Rabbi Eliezer Mizrahi whose defection deprived Peres of a majority two weeks ago, to respect a decision by the elders of his ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel party to support a Labour-led

But Mizrahi told Israel Radio he was unaware of any order and he stood by his agreement with Likud.

Newspapers said Peres had offered the key finance ministry and a deputy premiership to Modai, who has already signed a coalition accord with Likud despite breaking away from it last

did not deny, was reported to have infuriated senior Labour politicians including former Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and could provide an issue for critics

will not support a government with this man called Modai."

Shamir Wednesday in a flurry of last-minute coalition bargaining. highly unlikely that Modai would cross the floor, given his strong rightist views as well as his longstanding association with Likud

for the resumption of shelling. Likud officials meanwhile said Security sources Aoun's gunthey were also confident that ners pounded Geagea's command embittered former Likud minister Avraham Sharir, who crossed the

try to form a narrow Likud-led government before making any offer to bring Labour into a broader coalition.

Reform bloc lobbies against FJLU panel whether Tuesday's resignation of the chairman of the central council of the federation, Mohammad Samih Ismail, was related to the ongoing dispute

> mittee. The election of the executive

member unions of the 17-memtic bloc with the avowed aim of bringing about fundamental re-Khaddam told a press conform in the federation's struc-

between the reformists and the newly elected executive com-

committee on Sunday was labelled as "illegal and unrepresentative" by the 10 unions now represented in the democratic bloc. The 10 boycotted the elections and said later that only 52 out of the 95 members of the central council of the federation participated in the election process. However, Abdul Halim Khaddam, who was elected FJLU secretarygeneral Sunday, said 72 took

ference Tuesday that he would not oppose fresh elections if it would help settle the rift in the

However, leaders of the democratic bloc rejected the offer and said they would not agree to new elections until

their basic demands were met. The bloc contends that the composition of the central council of the federation is unrepresentative of the actual strength of its member unions, which collectively represent 130,000 workers. According to the bloc's lead-

ers, four unions in particular the Land Transport Union, the Air Transport Union, the Railway Workers' Union and the Municipal Workers' Union --are grossly under-represented in the council.

"Until we get guarantees that our demands of equal representation are met we are not agreeing to anything," said one member of the democratic bloc. "What's the use of an

election if it will be illegal and unrepresentational once again?" he asked.

Tuesday's resignation of chairman Ismail was said to have been the result of an internal squabble not necessarily related to the dispute between the democratic bloc and the executive committee. A federation source said Wednesday that "the secretary-general and the council chairman could not decide where the authority of one begins and the other ends: That's why Ismail resigned." The claim could not be inde-

pendently confirmed. "The democratic bloc certainly appreciated the resignation, added the federation source. Sources close to the democratic bloc said they plan to

(Continued on page 3)

S. Arabia accuses Israel of planning to seize more territory

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia accused Israel Wednesday of planing to occupy more Arab territory to absorb a mass influx of Soviet Jews and realise its dream of building a "greater

Israel. "Israel does not want peace and is the only country in the world which has not clearly defined its geographic borders," Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah said in a speech marking the advent of 'Eid Al Fitr.

He took the occasion that follows a month of fasting and prayers to warn of the dangers he said were posed by Israel.

ous fact which is the flood of Jewish emigrants from Eastern Europe to Israel and it seems that world Zionism has not and will not go back on its attempt to set up greater Israel," the Saudi Press SPA quoted the crown

prince as saying.

MOSCOW (Agencies) Lithua-

parliament said Wednesday. Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene of Lithuania is proposing the direct links in the hope that regional leaders sympathetic to the secessionist republic will come to its aid, spokesman Paul

natural gas, oil and other supplies to Lithuania one week ago, stepping up its pressure on the republic's leaders to rescind laws promoting their March 11 independence decree. "Lithuania's economy is on the

brink of collapse," the Soviet newspaper Selskaya Zhizn (Rural Life), reported today. In Washington, congressional members who spoke by tele-

phone with Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis said he

Arab governments have ex- by Soviet Jews on their way to pressed fears that many of an estimated half a million Soviet Jews expected in Israel in the next five years would end up settling in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"Israel will not be satisfied with swallowing the (West) Bank and the (Gaza) Strip but is seeking more lands in other Arab countries," SPA, received in Cyprus, quoted Prince Abdullah as saying.

In a similar speech to mark 'Eid Al Fitr, King Fahd renewed his support to Palestinians waging a 28-month-old revolt against Israeli occupation. The Saudi monarch said the

Palestinian issue and Jerusalem would remain at the forefront of the kingdom's political priorities. Arab diplomats appealed to the Cyprus parliament Wednesday for support in ending the use

Israel.

A government announcement said the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions called on Vassos Lyssarides, the president of the House of Representatives, to protest the use of the island as a transit point and to relay their appeal to the parliament.

Lyssarides is also serving as acting president of the republic during the absence abroad of President George Vassiliou.
The call on Lyssarides by the

diplomats marked an escalation of their campaign against the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel via Cyprus.

The campaign was launched with a press statement Monday which "expressed deep concern" over Cyprus' involvement. It was followed by a protest visit on Tuesday to Interior Minister Christodoulos Veniamin, acting

seeks direct trade ∠ithuania

nia is seeking direct trade links with Soviet regions and factories as a way around the Kremlin's suffocating economic blockade, a tor," Landsbergis said. spokesman for the Baltic state's U.S. Secretary of State James

Pauparus said. answer to an effective resolution The Kremlin began cutting off of this conflict," Baker told a

mated the republic can only hold out about two to four weeks without fuel from the Soviet Un-

Pauparus said reformers who have come to power in Moscow and Leningrad, as well as other regions, might be willing to deal with Lithuania. He said their supplies might not be able to reach the republic along Kremlincontrolled train and truck routes.

Prunskiene spoke shortly before Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited the radical Urals city of Sverdlovsk.

Gorbachev, on his first domestic trip as executive president, will sell his vision of political and economic reform to workers and party activists.

Sverdlovsk is the home base of mayerick politician Boris Yeltsin, a radical critic of the pace of change under Gorbachev. Yeltsin was elected from the city to the new Russian parliament.

Prunskiene's comments came as major Soviet newspapers stepped up pressure on Lithuania. warning of economic collapse for the republic of 3.6 million.

Assad due in Moscow

DAMASCUS (Agencies) - Syrian President Hafez Al Assad is to visit Moscow in the next few days amid mounting Arab concern about the massive influx of Soviet Jews to Israel and President Mikhail Gorbachev's disengagement from the region.

Officials in Damascus and Moscow said Assad would visit Moscow at the end of April. Diplomats in Damascus said his Moscow talks would centre on promoting bilateral relations, the lack of progress in ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and the per-

ceived threat from the Soviet Jewish exodus. They said Damascus was concerned that Moscow, with its eyes focused on major internal reforms and the demise of allied communist regimes in Eastern Europe, was no longer giving the

Middle East the attention it once

Assad, who last visited the Soviet Union in April 1987, said in a speech last month that relations with Moscow were "as firm as ever."

Syria was now "as keen as ever to maintain this friendship with the Soviet Union, even keener.' he added.

But he has called in recent months for a reassessment of Arab policies in the light of changing world conditions and has sought to improve Syrian ties with the United States and other Western nations and to mend fences with other Arab states.



would be the second opening of the border since tens of sides illegally crossed over in January after nationalist demonopened for three days last month February. The Iranian news agnecy IRNA Tuesday quoted a local official as saying the

Aoun-Geagea battle flares in east Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Fierce artillery battles between rebel General Michel Aoun's troops and warlord Samir Geage's militia erupted Wednesday, setting pine forests ablaze as three-held by Geagea's right-wing month-old struggle for control of militia. the Christian enclave flared

Police said at least two people were killed and 12 wounded. That raised the known casualty toll since fighting erupted Jan. 30 to at least 896 killed and 2,411 wounded, most of them civilians. The fighting in east Beirut and

kilometre Christian enclave north of Beirut broke out shortly before davbreak. The fighting subsided into intermittent mortar and machine gun clashes by 8:30 a.m. (0630 GMT), but tension remained

other sectors of the 800-square-

high in the Christian enclave, a police spokesman said. The escalation came one day after Geagea imposed a sea blockade on Aoun's makeshift port at Dbaye, north of Beirut, to prevent the general shipping in one witness said.

ammunition for his arcilery and heavy weapons.

Dbaye is Aoun's only outlet to the Mediterranean. All the other ports in the Christian enclave are

Aoun's headquarters said the blockade by Geagea's gunboats was "an act of piracy." Local radio station repeatedly

interrupted programmes to broadcast news of the fighting and hospitals' appeals for blood, The intensity of the shelling prevented firemen and ambulances from carrying out rescue opera-

Both sides blamed each other

posts in the coastal Karantina Witnesses said a speed boat was hit as it left the unlitia headquarters. "The boat zigzagged for some 700 metres before disappearing behind black smoke,"

It was not clear Wednesday

the FJLU.

"There is an extremely danger-

The offer, which Peres's aides

seeking to unseat Peres if he fails. Member of parliament Shulamit Aloni, speaking on behalf of small leftist parties whose backing is vital to Labour, said: "The three factions, composed of 10 Knesset (parliament) members,

Both Modai and Mizrahi met Political sources said it seemed

floor to Labour this month, would return to the rightist camp. The officials said Shamir would

of Cypriot ports as transit points foreign minister.

criticised the lack of Western The Soviets are strangling (our) nation like a boa constric-

> Baker, though, reiterated U.S. policy to hold off on imposing punitive economic measures against Moscow. "We are involved in quiet diplomacy in an effort to promote such a dialogue — the only real

congressional subcommittee. Lithuania's parliament set up a special "anti-blockade commission" Tuesday, naming Mrs. Prunskiene as its head. She has sought economic aid from several European countries but has re-

ported little success. Lithuanian officials have estiion, its sole supplier.

Musawi urges kidnappers not to free hostages after U.S. Jersualem vote

BAALBEK (AP) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Hussein Musawi accused the United States Wednesday of responding to the release of American hostage Robert Polhill with ill intentions and called on pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim militants not to free another captive.

Musawi, who played a key role in Polhill's release Sunday, said a U.S. House of Representatives resolution Tuesday endorsing a united Jerusalem as Israel's capital complicated efforts to release another American.

'The Muslims in Lebanon offered a rose only to get a stone thrown at them," Musawi told a group of visiting Western journalists, including the Associated

He said the United States' intentions were demonstrated by the congressional resolution. which is non-binding.

Musawi said the hostage-hol-

ders have been repeatedly urged to prove goodwill by freeing a

"So they did and release Polhill," he said.

"But upon that release we heard the news of the House of Representatives resolution on Jerusalem. If every release will be matched by such a monumental ill-intentioned American response, why then should any hos-

tage be freed?"
In Tehran, Iran's radical parliament speaker, Mehdi Karrubi, Wednesday said U.S. officials were more spiteful of the Islamic Republic now than when Washington launched a failed military operation in April 1980 to free U.S. hostages in Tehran.

ALON, Occupied West Bank

(AP) - In a fresh burst of settle-

ment activity, a crane hoisted

seven mobile homes onto a rocky

hilltop in the West Bank Wednes-

day, setting up the core of a new

Jewish community in the occu-

The founding of Alon is the

latest move in a campaign that

has gained momentum since

March when Prime Minister Yit-

zhak Shamir took the reins of a

caretaker government without

the left-of-centre Labour Party

which opposes settlement

Several settler leaders, includ-

ing Rabbi Moshe Levinger and

Pinchas Wallerstein, watched as buildozers smoothed the rocky

New residents of Alon, which

overlooks the Jordan Valley mid-

way 15 kilometres east of Jeru-

salem, raised wine glasses in a

"In five years, there will be a big city here," said Eliyakim

Haetzni, a parliament member

for the pro-settlement Tehiya

Party as he pointed to the sur-

rounding, barren hills in a sweep-

Haetzni attacked the U.S. gov-

ernment which has opposed set-

tlement building on territory cap-

tured from the Arab states, in-

cluding East Jerusalem. President

Bush has said such settlements

impede efforts to arrange peace

anti-semitism. Some are very

civilised, such as calling settle-

ments an obstacle to pence," said

Moshe Waysman, leader of the

Alon settlers, said 10 families and

a few bachelors would move into

Alon Wednesday, and that

"There are many shades of

talks with Palestinians.

ground for the mobile homes.

pied West Bank.

building

toast.

ing gesture.

Haetzni.

19:45

20-30

Israel launches new

settlement in West Bank

Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Karrubi was speaking on the anniversary of the U.S. mission to free 52 Americans held hostage at the U.S. embassy in

The problem-plagued rescue mission was aborted after two U.S. aircraft collided at a desert hase south of Tehran and eight crewmen were killed.

Karrubi appeared to be preempting any possible thawing of relations between Tehran and Washington following Polhill's release by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Pales-

We hope that no other hostage will be released," said Musawi, reputed mentor of Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Pales-

Polhill, 55, a lecturer on accounting, was kidnapped from the campus of the U.S.-affiliated Beirut University College with two other American educators

Jan. 24, 1987. Jesse Turner, 42, of Boise, Idaho, and Alann Steen, 51, of Boston, remain in captivity. "We expect the hostage-hol-

ders to complicate matters and we hope they will not liberate any of the hostages. The House of Representatives motion was a maximum ill-intention," said

be added in the next few days.

Waysman said the group had

no political aspirations, even

though it was being assisted by Amana, the settlement wing of

the extremist Gush Emunim

(block of faithful) settler move-

"We want to live together in a

Alon is not included in the

coalition agreement of the col-

lapsed Likud-Labour govern-

ment, which called for eight new

settlements to be built by 1992.

Shamir spokesman Avi Paz-ner claimed Wednesday that the

construction did not violate the

agreement because Alon was

merely an expansion of the ex-

isting settlement of Kfar

adopted any new resolutions re-

garding settlements and only fol-

lows that was decided by the

However, Kfar Adumim is ab-

out two kilometres west of Alon,

and there is no road linking the

Left-wing legislators, including

Dedi Zucker of the liberal

Citizens Rights Movement,

charged Shamir with exploiting

the period of political uncertainty

to push through settlement plans.

"(Alon) is part of a much

wider programme, that is taking

advantage of the transitional government," Zucker said. "(Sha-

mir) promises to advance peace

and I ask myself if this is a

significant part of his peace

he

national unity government,"

two locations.

"This government has not

He heads the pro-Syrian Islamic Amal Shi'ite faction. He stressed the word maximum

in English although all his remarks were made in Arabic. Asked about persistent reports that a second American hostage

would be released during Eid Al Fitr, the three-day feast that begins Thursday to mark the end of Islam's holy fasting month of Ramadan, Musawi said: "There is plenty of talk about

such a move. I don't think Eid Al Fitr means anything to the Americans and I don't think there's an atmosphere of such an early re-

Musawi said the release of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held by Israel and its militia ally, the South Lebanon Army. "essential" for any progress toward freeing the remaining 17 Westerners missing in Lebanon.

Most of the seven Americans, four Britons, two West Germans, two Swiss, one Italian and one Irishman are believed held by

pro-Iranian Shi'ite factions. Musawi noted: "The release of the prisoners with Israel and its surrogates is a foremost issue and should be simultaneous with the

release of the hostages."
Officials in Jerusalem had said Israel and the South Lebanon Army (SLA) planned prisoner releases this week to mark Eid Al

But SLA leader Antoine Lahd, Wednesday cancelled plans to release prisoners, sources said. There will not be a prisoner release for the Eid Al Fitr," one

Lahd, a retired army general who heads the 2,500-member

E. Germany

SLA, has refused to act on amnesty requests from families of more than 300 mostly Shi'ite Muslims held in the Al Khiam jail just north of the Israeli border.

Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani recognises that the hostage issue as one of the biggest hurdles blocking Tehran's efforts to improve relations with the West and seeks the captives' re-

But he is opposed by anti-Western radicals allied to Shi'ite militants in Lebanon. Tehran Radio quoted Karrubi

as saying of the abortive U.S. rescue mission in 1980: "By God's will this attempt failed, and the Americans were forced to He added that "the American

officials still have the same nature, and their spite against Iran's Islamic establishment has in-Karrubi and other radicals who

dominate the 270-member parliament, consider hostility towards the U.S. cornerstone of the Islamic revolution.

Last month parliament demanded a halt to efforts to free the hostages in Lebanon.

in Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Faronk Al Sharaa received a letter from his Iranian counterpart Tuesday night, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) reported Wednesday.

It said the letter from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, currently in New York, was delivered to Sharaa by a spe-cial envoy, Mohammad Kazek Khansarai, the Foreign Ministry's director of Middle East affairs. Neither SANA nor Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), which also reported the meeting Wednesday, dis-closed the contents of Velayati's letter beyond saying it dealt with developments in Lebanon and

the Middle East. Velayati said Monday that information from Lebanon indicated another Western hostage could be released within days. The SLA announced Tuesday

night that four Lebanese had been freed after being investigated on suspicion of belonging to a terror group. Sources close to the SLA said the release took place last week and had no connection to the holiday or the U.S. hostage set free Monday.

SLA sources had said earlier in the week that they expected Lahd to free 10 or 11 prisoners for the holiday, and a report in London suggested more than 30 would be lowed to go home.

One source said Lahd's decision not to release prisoners was affected by publicity suggesting the move would be a concession to the pro-Iranian Hizbollah, which is believed to be linked to groups holding hostages in Leba-non including three Israeli sol-

Israel Radio quoted Lahd as saying the release was turned into an international affair for no

To my regret, there will be no release this year because of the press and (U.S. President George) Bush," he was quoted a saying by the radio.
"Releasing them now would be

seen as an American payment to the Hizbollah through Israeli agents," he was quoted as saying.

wants ties with Israel

come it.

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Germany wants to establish diplomatic relations with Israel by this summer at the latest. Foreign for relations but summer implies Minister Markus Meckel said.

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan's and a colonel.

military leader says the time is Although Sudan's 34 years of

munists

speech

returning from a trip to Bonn, Meckel told reporters he also wanted East Germany to recognise South Korea. East German diplomats could work out of existing West Ger-

Speaking late Tuesday after

pleasant environment, to have man embassies in Israel and some land around our houses and South Korea because it would be to have a higher standard of living," said Waysman, who owns pointless building separate new missions as unification drew neara food processing factory in Jerusalem and immigrated to Israel from Australia 19 years ago. Meckel, a Social Democrat and

be absurd to buy or build an embassy in Israel or South

Instead, ways should be found

past for forgiving his enemies,

who should not and heed the fate

of 28 alleged coup plotters shot

Those officers made the mis-

take of interpreting as weakness

his mild treatment of earlier agi-

tators against his 10-month-old

government, Lt.-Gen. Omar

Hassan Al Bashir told an esti-

mated 2,000 people Tuesday

night at a government-organised

rally.

The rally was called at the

Armed Forces General Com-

mand's downtown headquarters

to show popular support for

Bashir's junta a few hours after

government media reported the

executions. Five of 28 military

ranks, three generals, a brigadier

officers were retired, from senior

by his firing squads.

to work closely with or out of existing West German missions. The foreign minister did not say exactly when he was aiming

Meckel said he would soon be ordering all his ambassadors to work closely with Bonn's embassies around the world. He also said the planned con-struction of a new East German

by September.

embassy in Washington had been Israel welcomed Wednesday

the East German call to establish diplomatic relations and urged the former Communist state to

independence have been largely

under military rule, never before

were so many people executed

after a coup or counter-coup. In

1971, two years after a coup made

Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri presi-

dent, he had 14 soldiers and

civilians shot or hanged after sur-

viving a takeover bid by Com-

are strong and capable of dealing

a blow to any plotter," Bashir

told the Tuesday night rally.

The revolution will no longer

tolerate or forgive" dissent. Chants of "one army... one

people" flowed from the crowd at

every pause in the general's

brigadiers spearheaded a coup

Last June 30, Bashir and other

We are a revolution, and we

The Israeli statement said Meckel's remark "indeed reflects this new approach and we wel-

"We assume that at this stage the East German government will contact Israel's government," the Foreign Ministry said.

An Israeli official said outstanding issues included the nature of East German reparations and the question of the former Communist regime's military aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and some Arab

He stressed these were not But an Israeli Foreign Ministry the sensitivity of any statement statement fell short of agreeing to on relations with East Berlin in diplomatic relations, and officials the week when Israel marked said there were still outstanding holocust memorial day.

civilian government. He quickly

promoted himself two ranks and

appointed a 15-officer junta. In

its name, Bashir banned unions

and political parties and arrested

Mahdi and most other leading

politicians and Labour leaders.

day apparently were involved in

an ineffectual coup attempt Mon-

day. Overnight, they were tried

in secret by summary court-mar-

tial, and their deaths were

announced after they were shot.

was limited shooting in the offic-

er's moves against the airport.

radio station and general com-

mand headquarters. They said at

least one lovalist soldier was

wounded slightly.

Sources in Khartoum said there

One man was acquitted.

The 28 officers executed Tues-

Sudanese ruler says executions Zealand. are warning to regime's enemies that overthrew Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi's 3-year-old

At dawn Wednesday, a lone service near ANZAC (Australia

"As dawn broke on this day 1915, a terrible slaughter began, Hawke said. "Today, as dawn emerges from

peace," he added.

The guns of four warships from Australia, Britain, France and Turkey - fired salutes as

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Allies mark anniversary of Gallipoli

GALLIPOLI, Turkey (R) - The once-bloodstained hills of Gallipoli echoed to the sound of lone buglers and guns Wednesday and frail veterans wept recalling an historic World War I battle 75

Reutrning to the scene where some 300,000 men were killed in eight months, the veterans all aged over 90 were joined by generals, admirals and leaders from Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Turkey for the anniversary ceremony.

Some of the thousands of spectators on the now-forested peninsula tip joined the veterans in their tears

The Gallipoli battle "has shown that there is no place for hatred and enmity in our ever-narrowing world," Turkish President Turgut Ozal told an international ceremony at Turkey's austere Martyrs' Monument.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said: "For us, no place on Earth more grimly symbolises the waste and futility of war - this scene of carnage in a campaign which failed."

Hawke was speaking at the Lone Pine Cemetery where some of Australia's 8,000 Gallipoli dead are buried.

Australian veteran Jack Ryan, 95, cried openly as he entered Lone Pine. "I was walking alone one day up here and wham -- my

right leg was hit. It felt like a lump of wood," he said. In London, Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh laid a wreath at the Cenotaph in a ceremony marking ANZAC Day. Veterans of Gallipoli and other war campaigns, many of them in wheelchairs, attended.

At Cape Hellese, where British troops landed on April 25, 1915, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told reporters: "After the First World War we did not learn the lessons. After the Second World War we got together in the North Atlantic alliance

which has kept the peace."
Up to 250,000 Turkish troops were believed killed in the fight-ing. Allied deaths totalled 47,000 including 21,000 British soldiers and around 10,000 French troops. The allied plan which ended in dismal failure, had been to force

the narrow Dardanelles waterway between Europe and Asia, take Istanbul 300 kilometres to the northeast, and knock Turkey, of the war.

The battle, filled with examples of poor British leadership, had a dramatic effect on forging the nationhood of the then emergent nations of Australia and New

For Turkey, whose army took nearly a decade to recover from its losses at Gallipoli, the fighting thrust into the limelight Mustafa Kemal Ataturk who proclaimed the secular republic in 1923 from the ashes of Ottoman Empire.

Australian bugler sounded the last post at an emotional dawn and New Zealand Army Corps) Cove, around the same time that ANZAC troops waded ashore 75 years ago to the day.

the blackness of night, let us hope that the nations of the Earth are emerging from the self-destructive practices of enmity and will build, in sunlight, a world of

Havel expects to push for Arab-Israeli peace TEL AVIV (R) — Czechoslovak

President Vaciav Havel, the first East European head of state to visit Israel, was welcomed Wednesday as a potential catalyst for peace by Israelis and Palestinians alike. Havel, a former political dissi-

dent who was swept into the presidency four months ago with the ousting of the Communist government, is anxious to bury more than two decades of hostility towards Israel by Prague. But the playwright-turned-

president has also offered to help mediate the protracted Israeli-Arab conflict.

He has scheduled talks with all major Israeli political figures during his three-day visit, and Palestinians said they would confer with him Thursday in Arab

Israeli President Chaim Herzog, presiding at a welcoming ceremony attended by caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other government ministers, praised Havel as the symbol of the democratic spirit that has

transformed Eastern Europe. "As the dark clouds of despair, despotism and tragedy recede from the skies of Czechoslovakia and other countries in Eastern Europe, so we pray too may the same winds of hope blow away the clouds of strife and conflict from our area," Herzog said.

Formally welcomed in West lerusalem an hour after his plane landed in Tel Aviv, the 54-yearold Czechosłovak leader said: "T believe our discussions will be direct, successful and fruitful."

Czechoslovak officials said in Prague Tuesday that Havel would brief the Israelis on his recent talks with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Israel refuses to have any dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Palestinians reported they were scheduled to meet Havel at an East Jerusalem hotel Thursday afternoon. The Israeli Foreign Ministry said earlier there would be no such contact.

"We will be talking about reinforcing our friendship, our relations between our peoples and to encourage him to play a role for moderation," Radwan Abu Ayash, a leading Palestinian activist, told Reuters.

Abu Ayash said the meeting Havei and nine Palestinian leaders had been arranged during talks in Prague and Israel with



Vaciav Havel

representatives of the Czechoslovak president.

Despite possible differences over the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the arrival of Havel only two months after diplomatic relations were restored represented a triumph for Israeli efforts to overcome its isolation.

Streets were festooned with Czechoslovak flags and Havel's comments were broadest live on Israeli Radio stations. Relations between the coun-

tries were close in the early days of the Jewish state when Czechoslovakia was a major arms supplier, but Prague swung behind the Arab states 23 years ago. Czechoslovakia joined Bulgar-ia, Hungary and Poland in fol-

lowing the Soviet-led campaign to break diplomatic relations with Israel following the 1967 Middle East war. Hungary restored relations last

September and Poland and Czechoslovakia followed in February, Romania ignored the 1967 boycott and maintained ties. Israel has had less success with the Soviet Union. Years of Israeli efforts to restore diplomatic links with Moscow have produced only

an exchange of consular officials. Moscow has linked an improvement in relations to Israeli moves towards Middle East

AIPAC criticises Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of the leading pro-Israel lobby in Washington has criticised the Israeli government's secret financing of Jewish housing in the Christian sector of Jerusalem, sources familiar with the

criticism said. Through an emissary to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Thomas Dine, executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), questioned the timing of the move into the Christian Quarter

He told Shamir the Israeli government was "doing great harm" to Israel's standing with the administration of President George Bush and the American public, the sources said

of East Jerusalem.

Although American Jewish groups frequently disagree on a wide range of issues, it is unusual for AIPAC objections to Israeli government action to become known publicly.

The State Department Monday, sharply criticised the Israeli government for financing the purchase of a sublease on a church-owned hospice to be rented to new Soviet Jewish immigrants. About 150 Jews two

weeks ago moved on to the site. Israeli courts have ordered the Jews evicted, a decision the Bush administration welcomed. Dine called the move "a pro-

vocation," said the sources, who provided information about Dine's statements only on condition that they not be identified. The assertion paralleled the State Department's description of

the purchase as "an insensitive and provocative action." The Israeli Housing Ministry, controlled by Shamir's hard-line Likud coalition, contributed about 40 per cent of the \$1.6-million purchase of the sublease on the property owned by the Greek

Orthodox Church. The ministry for two weeks had denied financing the deal before admitting it.

Congress has been considering guaranteeing a \$400-million loan to help resettle Soviet Jews in Israel. The White House has conditioned its support for the legislation, now before the Senate, on a condition that Israel not use the money to house Soviet Jews in the predominantly Arab sector of Jerusalem or on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, territories occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

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King receives Eid congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — All official PLO "evaluates dearly the King's and public institutions of Jordan national stands which stem from have congratulated His Majesty King Hussein on the eve of Eid Al Fir. In cables they sent to His question. Majesty they paid tribute to the King's efforts at the different national, Arab, Islamic and international levels, particularly simed resolving the Palestinian

prime minister, the ministers, the speaker and members of the Unper House of Parliament, the speaker and members of the Lower House of Parliament, the chief justice, Amman mayor, the Armed Forces chief of staff directors of the Public Security, the Civil Defence and the Generat Intelligence departments and the acting commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan.

In his cable, Chief of staff General Fathi Abu Taleb congratulated the King in his name and on behalf of the commanders, officers and soldiers of the Armed Forces and pledged loyal-ty to the King and to the princi-ples of the Great Arab Revolt. Acting commander of the PLA Brigadier Mohammad Abdul Rahim Qadissiyeh congratulated the King on the occasion in his name and on behalf of the PLA in the Kingdom. He said that the

loyalty to the Arab Nation and its causes, especially the Palestinian

He said that the King's constant stands," embodied in back-ing the Palestinian people and supporting its sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), stem from the fact that the Jordanian and the The cables came from the Palestinian peoples are one

> King Hussein will receive congratulations on the occasion of Eid Al Fitr Thursday, the first day of the feast, at Raghadan

The Royal Protocol Department has prepared the following arrangements for the occasion:

Congratulators will gather at 7:30 a.m. at the palace as follows:

The prime ministers, speakers of the Upper House and Lower House of Parliament, former prime ministers, the chief justice, the chief of staff, directors of the Public Security, the General Intelligence and the Civil Defence Departments and the commander of the Royal Air Force will gather in the backyard of Raghdan The rest of the congratulators

gather in the front yard of the

will arrive at the palace at 7:45 a.m. when the guard of honour will give the Royal salute and play the national anthem. Then His Majesty will inspect the guard of honour accompanied by the

The King will then enter the throne court accompanied by senior officials of the Royal

The Prime Ministe and the ministers will present their congratulations to His Majesty and then the Prime Minister and his side of the King.

The chief of staff and the directors of the Public Security, the General Intelligence and the Civil Defence departments and the commander of Al Hussein Ben n) Directors of independent de-Ali Brigade will present congra-

Congratulations will then be presented by the following: Speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament and then the speaker will stand to the left of the King. b) Speaker and members of the

Lower House of Parliament and the speaker will stand next on the left of the King.
c) The Chief Justice who will stand next on the left of King

d) The former prime ministers. The procession of His Majesty e) The ambassadors accredited at f) Chief judges of the court of cassasion, of the higher justice and criminal courts. g) Nobility...

Muslim and Christian clergymen and scientists. The Kingdom's general Mufti and the two committees of the Sharia law and the administrative law.

i) The mayor of Amman and the members of the municipal

i) Officials with the rank of two deputies will stand by the k) Presidents of the Jordanian riversities.

I) Members of the Royal Commission entrusted with drafting the National Charter. m) Amman governor.

partments. o) Presidents of the professional unious, the chambers of industry and commerce and of Amman's

Chamber of Industry and Com-

p) Chairmen and the directors meral of commercial banks. q) Journalists

Sheikhs of tribes and representatives of refugee camps. Senior officers of the Armed Forces, Public Security, the General Intelligence and the Civil Defence departments. t) Senior officers of the Palestine Liberation Army.



People throng the streets of downtown on the eve of Eid Al Fitr (Photos by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Ramtha voices concern over town's environment

of Ramtha Fawwaz Al Zoubi and Parliament deputy from the Rantha region Mohammad Ali Dardour are now spearheading efforts to prevent the establishment of a wastewater treatment plant west of the border city of

"The people of the city strongly oppose this project since it would lead to their eviction from their homes as a result of expected pollution," said Zoubi in a statement published in the local

"Should the government go pant, west of Ramtha, the city would then be surrounded on for sides with stations that would force the population to

leave," Zoubi said. Dardour was quoted as saying that the city is already surrounded in the south by the wastewater treatment plant belong-Science and Technology (JUST), a garbage dump in the east, and the old Ramtha wastewater treat-

ment plant in the north. The projected plant in the west is supposed to serve the Irbid region, but it would eventrally lead to mass evacuation of

RAMTHA (J.T.) - The mayor Ramtha people because of the great harm to public health and contaminated atmosphere it

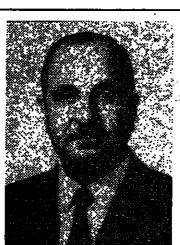
would produce," said Dardour. The deputy recalled that he had raised the issue with the government and relayed the Ramtha population's grievances to the Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf last January, pointing out the dangers inherent in such a project. He told the minister the plant

could lead to contamination of the whole wadi, the air and the underground water.

"Water of the nearby Wadi Al Mahasi is being increasingly con-taminated as a result of the presence of the plants around it, and the level of contamination and polluted air is bound to increase with the construction of the projected plant," Dardour added.

Dardour said search for another site to build the plant was the only solution, although the studies with a foreign firm to build the plant in the west of Ramtha.

Both the mayor and the Parliament deputy echoed Ramtha population's fears about the prospect of being surrounded by the plants and the garbage dump, and



mad Dardour

voiced their protest at a recent rally they held at Al Omari Mosque in Ramtha.

According to the report, the minister was quoted as saying that no final decision had yet been taken to build the plant which would serve 12 villages

around Irbid. "According to the report, the people of Ramtha live in constant n and fear of the fac they would be facing a grim en-vironment future," Dardour said.

Both he and the mayor appealed in earnest to the government to cancel plans for such plant west of the border city which is inhabited by more than 70,000 citizens.

Disarmament money should help economic development — envoy

has called on the United Nations to help make the Middle East region a zone free from nuclear chemical and biological weapons and said the vast sums spent on armament could be saved to benefit the economies of the nations in the region.

Jordan's United Nations ambassador Abdullah Salah told a special assembly session, called to discuss international economic cooperation, that removal of weapons is bound to prompt the countries of the region to use their funds to increase economic and social programmes and benefit their peoples.

"Vast investments and large funds can not alone ensure the development aspired to by the United World, including countries in the Middle East region which demand that trade barriers be removed and agricultural pro-

freely," Salah said.
"There are many countries like Jordan which suffer from regional struggles and conflicts which result in economic difficulties, and such issues should be taken into account by the major world economic institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank when they provide help to countries involved in regional conflicts," Salah added.

Salah expressed the view that the recession in economic growth, the rise in the prices of

NEW YORK (Petra) - Jordan in interest rates facing the Third World would soon be shifted to the industrialised world as a result of a decline in demand on imports and due to the financial difficulties the Third World countries are now facing and their heavy debts to the rich nations.

"In light of the improved East-West relations which had its beneficial effects on political issues, the world community, in general, and the industrialised countries of the world, in particular, should focus attention on the prospect of promoting international economic cooperation and increasing north-south trade links in a manner that would help enhance world economic stability," Salah

Salah told the meeting, which ends Saturday, that Jordan supports a system by which countries that export skilled manpower should receive compensation for and building up human resources potentials.

"Jordan, is involved in the implementation of a new educational system that would cater for the needs of the community and is trying to provide academic and vocational training to create skills needed for the Arab labour markets," he said.

He said that nearly 37 per cent of the 18-24-age group of young men and women in the kingdom acquire university education, which is needed for different spevarious commodities and the rise cialisations and fields of work.

Berlin fair highlights Jordan's tourism

BERLIN — Jordan was among 13 Arab countries to take part in an international tourism exhibition which was held in West Berlin last mouth. Tourism organisations, airlines, hotels and tour organisers and offices from 160 nations took part in the exhibition displaying various items that promoted tourism and invited tourists and visitors. Jordan set up a large wing displaying Jordanian handicrafts and folklore items

brochures, posters, photographs and tourist maps designed to highlight touristic sites and archaeological places in the Kingdom. Along with Jordan, the following Arab countries participated in the Berlin exhibition: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Syria, North Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco an

King meets activists

(Continued from page 1)

two-and-a-half-hour talks the King held with the eight-member party delegation, the sources

The King's meeting with JPDP members followed a similar audience with officials of the Palestinian Communist Party and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The King is also expected to meet with representatives of the Jordanian wing of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine sometime soon, sources said.

The meetings at the Royal Palace with representatives of formerly banned parties reflect the democratic era in Jordan. One representative of each of the parties is included in the 60member Royal Commission charged with drafting the national charter.

During Tuesday night's meet-ing, "we discussed the role of labour and professional unions in the make-up of political forces in the country, the role of political parties, the role of the press and the political council of the party.

the abolition of martial law," said Hani Hourani, a member of the party delegation.

Another issue discussed was the release of prisoners serving sentences for politically-related security crimes, said another member of the delegation. "His Majesty showed a lot of concern over the issue of the prisoners," said the party official, who said 32 people affiliated with the JPDP were among the prisoners.

"The King gave us his assurance that there was no going back. on the democratisation of Jordan," according to Hourani. The King stressed that he would look into the release of any remaining political prisoners and a conference which will review means to resolve the economic ills of the Kingdom," he said. Apart from Hourani, the

others attending Tuesday night's meeting were: "Salem Nahas, Bassam Haddadin (a member of the Lower House of Parliament), Sameh Khalil, Abla Abu Ulla, Majda Al Masri, Ahmad Yonsef and Ali Amer - all members of



Abdul Razzaq Casour

Salt mayor protests U.S. stand

SALT (J.T.) — Salt municipality Mayor Abdul Razzaq Ensour declined to accept an invitation to visit the United States in a show of protest against U.S. stand on Arab issues, Sawt Al Sha'ab Arabic daily said Wednesday.

The daily published the text of a cable the mayor sent to the U.S. ambassador in Amman. The cable said mayors of U.S. cities were launching aggressive campaigns against the Arabs and they supported the U.S. Senate resolution considering Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

It added: "Since Jerusalem, with its historical and religious status to all Arabs, is more important than personal interests, I thank you for inviting me and I apologise for not accepting the invitation, and hope U.S. will stop its aggressive campaign against the Arab Nation, and particularly against Iraq."

Dumping site presents officials with a dilemma

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in cooperation with the Greater Amman Municipality has begun an urgent study for finding a solution to the present garbage dump near Ruseifa which had been at the centre of controversy and cause

of outcry by the local citizens. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Abdul Karim Al Dughmi was quoted as telling Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday that the problem would be fully examined and the dumping area would be shifted to a distant ground in a bid to safeguard public health.

Dughmi said that the Ministry and the Municipality are acting upon urgent directives from Prime Minister Mudar Badran who asked that effective measures be taken to ensure that no harm is done to public health as a result of the dumping ground.

The municipality and the ministry have now set up a joint committee to study the damages to health the dumping ground near Ruseifa is causing and to examine other areas which can serve as an alternative dumping

Last Sunday, an angry crowd of 200 men, women and children gathered around the garbage dumping ground at Ruseifa and prevented garbage trucks from entering the area for two hours, demanding the immediate removal of the dumping site from near the residential areas.

Located at a point between Amman and Zarqa, the city with a population of 250,000 had earher protested to the government the location of dumping ground close to Ruseifa because of the bad smell and the possible diseases the garbage could spread particularly among children. Some Ruseifa residents raised

the possibility that such dumping ground might even pollute underground water resources. Isam Ghazzawi, director of the

Ruseifa Health Centre said many Ruseifa people have been calling at the centre for treatment after suffering from respiratory problems, nausea, stomach aches and coughing.

Dughmi said in his statement to Al Ra'i that the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs had prepared studies for other dumping sites which take into account public safety measures.

WHAT'S GOING ON

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Reform bloc lobbies (Continued from page 1) hold talks with Labour Minister Qaseem Obeidat after the Eid Al Fitt holiday and meet with representatives of Arab and international labour fedcrations within the next two

weeks in a bid to pursue their campaign against the federation executive committee. The democratic changes in Jordan are working in our favour and we believe that "right will be might" during this phase of our history," said

one leader of the bloc. "The security apparatus was directly and indirectly involved in the federation elections earher this week and since 1976. Their role must be curtailed and now is the time to do it. They have no role in a federa-

U.S.hampers peace move

(Continued from page 1)

Christian as well as Muslim sensiti vities towards Jerusalem.
Egypt also said that the U.S. resolution further complicates Middle

East peace efforts.
A statement by the Foreign Ministry said the resolution contradicted the U.S. administration's official

tion of labour unions - we are not and have never been a threat to this country's security - in fact we are part of the country's security not vice-versa as some people have claimed," he said.

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Nurture the voice of reason

BY FOLLOWING the lead of ill-advised Senate and adopting a resolution recognising Jerusalem as the capital of is red, the U.S. House of Representatives has not only done issumense harm to prospects for peace in the Middle East but also dealt an undermining blow to whatever American credibility was there as a honest broker in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Not that questions had not been raised on U.S. credibility in the past, but the Bash administration had striven hard to improve it and had found some success.

The American lawmakers went against the advice of some of their own seasoned colleagues, including Senate Republican leader Robert Dole, and at least 34 in the House itself to adopt the resolution, branding it as "non-controversial." What a joke! Could there be any issue more "controversial" than the present status of Jerusaleza, the holy city held in high esteem by both Muslims and Christians all over the

Obviously, it was not 378 elected members of the American representatives who voted in the resolution Tuesday; it was the Israeli lobby. The very fact that the House Republican leader, Robert Michel, found it fit to criticise the resolution but voted in favour of it anyway is a pointing finger at this reality.

So, where do we go from here? Whoever says we should accept the argument that the resolution is non-binding on the U.S. administration and therefore should not attach any simificance to it should have his or her head examined.

There can be no doubt that the resolution comes as a restfirmation of the American lawnskers' bias in favour of Israel in the Middle East conflict. It is a reality that assumed wider proportions over the decades, and the Arab World voke up to it pretty lete. The divisions in the Arab World did act help either.

It is high time the Arabs got together and sent a resounding message to American lawmakers that they are undermining their own countries' interests by resorting to gestures evidently aimed at boosting Israel's self-assum claims and assertions. At the same time, those of the U.S. en who have always son country's interests with what is propagated as its strategic base in the Middle East should be told in unequivocal terms that their ally's security rests in peaceful coexistence based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of all parties involved in the region's festering conflict.

Simultaneous with these moves, the Arab states would be well advised to nurture the voice of reason that are present in the American Congress, like that of Senator Dole and a few others, with a view to ensuring that the realisation that. in the finel analysis, the American interests that they uphold and protect do not conflict with the legitimate Arab

Jordan Press Editorials

Al Ra'i Arabic daily said in an editorial Wednesday that Jordan-Palestine are continuing a joint effort to convene an Arab summit meeting, undaunted by any setbacks on the Arab or the international levels. The paper expressed the view that such a summit was perhaps needed now more than at any time in the past in view of the escalation of hostile actions by Israel in the occupied Arab territories and the Israeli-Western conspiracies against Iraq and other Arab countries, paving the way for an open aggression on the Arabs. The paper said that the Jordanian-Palestinian moves have been fuelled by Palestine President Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan and his agreement with King Hussein to pursue urgent efforts to convene the summit. Indeed the Arab masses are looking to such a summit to be held as soon as possible because they are worried about the fate of the nation in the face of formidable challenges by its enemies, said Al Ra'i. The Arab masses have more reason to call for the summit now in the wake of the U.S. Senate's endorsement of the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem considering the holy city as Israel's united capital, the paper added. It expressed hope that the Arabs will finally wake up and do something to thwart the U.S.-Israeli conspiracies directed against them.

All Dustour daily also discussed the need for an Arab summit and asked about the reasons behind delays to convene it. The paper said that the Arab masses are wondering with bitterness and with anger and indignation why their leaders have been dragging their feet to meet, specially in view of the dangerous developments facing their nation at a very crucial time. The paper noted that there must be deep differences which are giving the Arab leaders a pretext for refraining from attending a summit. It said that if such dangerous developments as we are witnessing at the moment do not provide an incentive for the Arabs to meet, then it is difficult to see when they could ever convene at the highest level to chart plans pertaining to their own interests and destiny. The paper said that the current situation in the Arab region, the continued Soviet Jewish immigration into Palestine and Israel's stepped up arbitrary actions in Palestine as well as Washington's open endorsement of the annexation of Arab Jerusalem should prompt all Arabs to take a drastic action and make moves to safeguard their own interests.

Savrt Al Shaah daily reflected on a statement by the Israeli army chief of staff Dan Shomron who expressed his concern that Palestinian organisations and commandos could be allowed to re-establish bases in Jordan. The paper said that Israeli leaders are openly provocating Jordan hoping to draw a wedge between the Palestinians and the Jordanians. Israel has now resorted to such provocations because it has become clear that the Palestimians and the Jordanians are taking joint steps in the face of the formidable Israeli challenge in Palestine and in the light of Israel's alliance with the Western circles against Iraq, the paper noted. It said that Shomron should understand that the Palestinians and the Jordanians are in one trench fighting the common enemy, and that nothing could be done to sow dissension between the two

ADC — peace through justice

To the Editor.

WITH this letter, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) Chapter in Jordan intends to serve two purposes and hopes that

you will be kind enough to print it in your newspaper:

1. Clarify the general goals and interests of the ADC.

2. Explain certain points raised in a letter to the editor published in your April 16 issue on page 4 and raise certain others the writer appears to have

We would like first of all to thank the writer of the letter, under the heading "Disappointed," for affording us the opportunity to set the record straight and present a brief idea of what ADC is and what is stands

In principle, the writer of the letter has, wittingly or otherwise, highlighted a very fundamental element of the Arab approach towards resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. This element revolves around the question of moderation versus hardline, and intelligent persuasion versus

Since the letter specifically referred to the protest action organised by the ADC during the visit to Amman of an American Scnate delegation headed by Republican minority leader Robert Dole, we will try to explain some of the key elements that governed our actions and will continue to guide our strategy and approach. Within this context, the following points have to be taken into consideration before passing judgement on the course of events at Amman Marriott Hotel where the protest action was

1. The ADC, which organised the event, is committed to the concept of intelligent persuasion and peaceful, diplomatic handling of any issue. We subscribe to the art of the possible. This was made clear to every person who stepped forward and volunteered to take part in the protest action. 2. This conviction of peaceful diplomatic approach has always guided ADC actions aimed at influencing world opinion. Our reason for this stand is that past experiences have proved beyond doubt that ighteous. violent rhetoric fails to register even on sympathetic ears in the United States — practically the major party that can really influence and pressure Israel into listening to the voice of reason.

3. Hence, the protest staged in Amman last week essentially had to be based on defendable positions and justifiable actions. And that was the very reason that the ADC insisted on keeping the protest "peaceful and silent" as the writer of the letter rightfully observed.

4. The ADC does not believe that it was "kissing-up" that characterised its representatives' exchange with the senators at the botel lobby. We made our views known loud and clear to the American lawmakers and handed over a memorandum explaining the legitimacy of the Arab anger over the Senate's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. over the senare's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

5. It was clear from our exchange with the senators that we were speaking from a position of strength; for it was apparent that some of the lawmakers, particularly Mr. Dole, had realised — after their talks with the leaders of Jordan, Egypt and Syria — that their position was weak because their resolution was totally biased and discriminatory as it violated international legitimacy as well as American principles of justice, fairness and long-standing official commitments.

6. The ADC does not exclusive to the theory that the american principles of the strength o

6. The ADC does not subscribe to the theory that the senators gave the protesters the "cold shoulder." They were informed in advance that there was a demonstration in the offing, and representatives of the protesters would like to have a word with them. Instead of turning down the proposed meeting, Mr. Dole, the seantor from the state of Kan to the encounter, and the ADC made its points clear to him and his Senate colleagues. The ADC believes that the Amman protest action has had its own contribution, in whatever little way, in bringing about a statement by Sen. Dole later in the week that he would push for a reversal of the Senate

7. The in-depth information available to the ADC on Sen. Dole, who led the Senate delegation, is loud and clear: Sen. Dole apholds American national interests and principles above others, be they lisraeli. Arab or anyone else. It is precisely this kind of American congressmen that the ADC is trying to convince of the justice in the Arab and Palestinian cause, in a bid to bring about a fundamental change in the American approach to the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian tragedy. The ADC has no doubt whatevever that a pointerpul demonstration with authorosising doubt whatsoever that a boisterous demonstration, with autagonising slogans and banners, would not have served the purpose of getting the message of Arab anger and indignation to Sen. Dole. If anything, it would have harmed the cause by further consolidating the image of a volatile Arab hardline that refuses to discuss sensibly the realities and possibilities of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

While extending full respect to the writer's viewpoints and observations on the protest action (after all, we are now living in a democratic system, which we respect and thrive upon), we would like to

point out that: Despite repeated efforts, the ADC has been unable to establish beyond reasonable doubt that one of the senators did make a remark as "Jerosalem is Israeli and is united" during the protest action. We would hasten to add here that the ADC has no interest or intention whatsover in defending any American senator who even dares to question the Arab rights in Palestine and Jerusalem (We would like to request anyone who heard any of the senators making such a despicable and arrogant comment to step forth and contact the ADC office in Amman).

The writer's observation that the organisers took extreme pains to ensure a "peaceful and silent" protest is entirely true. Maintaining order among the 200 plus people gathered at the hotel's entrance was a very hard task simply because emotions ran high and thus concern over the security of the visiting senators was indeed one of the preoccupations of the ADC (In this context, the ADC would like to point out that the "red carpet" that the writer referred to was laid by the Marriott Hotel and not by the ADC and that "respectable gentlemen" do not necessarily mean

guaranteed security).

It is also true that the ADC objected to and removed two banners (not one as observed by the writer) from among the protesters. But it has to be seen in light of the fact that one of the said banners contained a racist comment and the other was openly insulting the senators. One of the raison d'etre of the ADC, as its name suggests, is anti-racism, regardless of origin and target. Indeed, the ADC's anti-racist fundamental princip is the very essence of its existence. i.e. defending Arabs against racist discrimination, whether in Israel, America or anywhere else in the world. (May we point out here also that the ADC and other participating groups in the protest had agreed beforehand on the nature and content of the banners that were to be raised during the protest, and the two removed

banners were not among those agreed upon).

The ADC is not aware of any "young men wearing the black and white chequered keffiyehs" being turned down by any of our organisers from participating in the protest. In fact, the ADC had strongly recommended that, as many people as possible wear the keffiyeh and traditional Palestinian dresses and symbols as a silent sign of solidarity with the

The organisers requested the protesters not to shout slogans simply because of the very "silent" nature of the protest action. We believe that a silent vigil speaks for itself, creating much more of an impact versus rhetorics that can easily be made to appear offensive by Israeli-biased press. Furthermore, slogans straying away from the central theme of Jerusalem would only have diluted and confused the issue at hand and shifted attention to already well-known positions and attitudes.

We categorically deny the statement attributed to the "organiser" that "maybe we should have both doves and hawks (in the organisation)."
What the "organiser" actually said was "maybe we have both doves and hawks in the Arab camp; we at the ADC respect the views of all. "After all, doesn't both doves and hawks belong to the same family of the species

As far as information available to the ADC goes, and this was supported by comments from Lower Honse of Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Taher Al Masri, carried by the Jordan Times on the very same day of the protest action, Lower House members were ready to meet with the visiting American delegation (The ADC later learnt that such a meeting was not scheduled because it could not be fitted to the scuators' schedule in Amman, particularly after they included a hastilyarranged trip to Baghdad on the following day. If there was any disagreement or conflicting views among the members of the House, then it is the business of the House to resolve it).

The ADC, in its 10 years of existence, has a proven track record of countering anti-Arab stereo-typing, racism and negative propaganda in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world, managing to score several points in this regard. The records are available with the ADC and anyone is welcome to see them anytime they choose. In light of the above, the writer's remark that "the ADC should remember the Arab part of its label" is ridiculous and offensive, to say the least.

Ninety-nine per cent of the members of the ADC in America are Arab

Americans. They represent, defend and publicise Arab interests, culture and political causes. They are not French Americans or Chinese Americans. Nor were we aware that the members of the Jordan Chapter of the ADC were Eskimo, German or Icelandic.

The ADC reaffirms here that the message of peace through justice based on unambiguous recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to independent statehood, as sought after by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Arab states, is and will remain the central theme of the international march it plans to hold in Ammae in early June. If such a message is not a "correct one," then will the writer enlighten us on the right one? And also tell us how better to bring about a better understanding of the Arab cause?

For the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. Jordan Chapter Nidal Sukhtian

By Vladik Nersesyants

A GREAT many viewpoints are voiced about socialism today. In the opinion of some people, from "deformed" socialism it is necessary to advance towards "true" socialism, and then towards communism at a swift pace. Other people believe that the foundation of socialism is still is to be laid, and that which exists today is not real socialism. Moreover, it is no socialism at all. Still others insist that the barracklike order of "classical" socialism provides the greatest happiness for man. In the viewpoint of a fourth group of people, socialism is like a blind alley in the development of civilisation. Therefore it is necessary to turn to capitalism, a sound basis, in their opinion. Our striving for a "better

future" is not the whole point. Of greater importance are the following questions. What can real socialism give to people? What is the future of true socialism? What is logic of its historical development? To my mind, answers can be found in the conception of postsocialism. The term "postsocialism" is used to denote, neutrally and briefly, the system which will succeed socialism. The point of departure here is that the system which has developed in the Soviet Union (and subsequently, socialisation, in one way or another, in other countries) is true socialism. It is a system under which private property has been abolished and the predominance of socialist property has been established. entially speaking, socialism does not mean anything else from the economic point of

History develops from inequality towards the equality of an increasingly greater number of people. If socialism is discussed from this point of view, it is a more progressive stage than capitalism. The crux of the matter is that bourgeois private property is an expression of the economic inequality of individuals enjoying legal equality, while the principle of socialism and socialist property excludes economic inequality. As to levelling, far from contradicting this principle, it has been necessitated by it. Levelling is in the nature of consumerism. Whatever the privileges of levelling, they do not spread to the ownership of the means of production. Under socialism, no one (no individual or a group of people, etc.) has the privilege to own the means of production. In this sense there is no exploitation of man by man under socialism

Socialist property is the property of the entire society, of the entire people, that is, belonging to all and to no one invidually. Hence its alienation from the people, its politicisation, or nationalisation, because socialist property both practically and logically can exist only in an abstratcly universal state form, since state alone is the only official abstractly universal form of ex-

Capitalism, socialism and

postsocialism

pressing and representing a society and an entire nation. However, a state form of expressing socialist property does not mean at all that a socialist state, like a bourgeois state, has its own property existing isolation from public property. In that case the USSR had state capitalism instead of socialism. Although the administrative-command system has usurped public property, the state has not got a right to have it as its own property. The Soviet people thus remain the sole subject of socialist ownership.

The crisis of socialist property has proved the need of its radical reform. Obviously it should be turned into the property of individuals. Such an individualisation of socialist property is possible only within two diametrically opposite trends. One is to turn backwards, towards economic inequality in the form of individual private property or that of groups of people. The other way is to advance towards a new type of economic and legal equality for all members of society. If we turn backwards, it

would mean that we acknowledge socialism as a historical mistake. This calls for a means to turn the socialist property "of all the people" into the private property of some individuals, groups of individuals, regions, etc. As a result of this distribution of socialist property, some people will get more, other people less, while many others will get nothing at all. In this situation property owners will be in the most advantageous position of monopolists, and those who have no property will experience the hard side of levelling. No urgent social measures can compensate for the consequences of such polarisation. The inevitability and the unfairness of such results of turning socialist property into private property are self-evident. This is an extensive field for dispute, strife and dissention over property with everybody involved.

To my mind, by going back-wards we can eventually (and once again) reach the multiplicity of economic forms which existed under the New Economic Policy, once again see that there is no return from socialism to capitalism, and once again move towards a monostructural socialist eco-

The logic of the development of socialism calls for the transition from the principle of the absence of economic inequality in society to the princi-ple of recognising the econo-mic equality of all members of society. Hence every Soviet citizen should be recognised, without any payment, as the owner of an equal-to-all share of denationalised socialist

The equal citizens' property is the only way towards recognising the individual ownership of the means of production allowed to socialist society, and absolutely fair to everyone, i.e., corresponding to the principle of equality under the law. Because everyone, and not certain people, becomes an owner, such individual citizens' property in equal portions, is no longer private property. It is not levelling, but the principle of new legal equality.

- Crizens' property can be likened to an equal share contribution by every citizen to the common stock of all the means of productions in the country, belonging to all members of society. In this case everyone is a proprietor-stocholder enjoying full rights. In this capacity everyone has the right to an equal share, of profit gained from the paid use of all objects of common ownership.

The transformation of public property into a juridical pattern of citizens' common property means the following:

The right of every citizen to an equal share of property in respect of all objects of common ownership.

A guaranteed equal share of money from the aggregate payments which are due to the owners for the use of all objects of common ownership.

After the introduction of citizens' property, all people will pay for the use of all objects of common ownership. These payments will be equal for all citizens. The periodic distribution of incomes amongst citizens could be carried out, for instance, through a centralised fund of citizens' property, or some other way. Of substantial importance is. the fact that returns come to the citizens who own common property, not to the state budget. It will receive only taxes from all types of incomes under such conditions.

Hence property distinctions will appear and will further develop on the basis of citizens' property, without which commodity-money relations, commodity production, markets and improvements in the general well-being of society are impossible.

Effective forms of economic activity include lease, joint-stock enterprises, farms, peasant economies and individual enterprise. However. the way from socialist property towards them hes through

Socialism is a transitional system. It was expected that the abolition of the economic inequality of capitalism and the establishment of socialist property would mean an advance towards communism. History has not confirmed these expectations. Anyhow, the highest possible peak in the socialisation and communication of property and life is already behind us historically. Meanwhile, in the historical

equal citizens' property.

advance from inequality towards equality, socialism really holds an intermediate or transitional position. The matter is that the absence of economic inequality as the principle of socialism is merely a denial of previous economic inequality, not the establishment of some sort of new equality. This starting point should be followed with a final and positive one: the attainment and assertion of

a new type of equality.

The unparalleled difficulties in which socialism appeared and grew in strength can be attributed to the negative nature of the absence of economic inequality principle. This principle is the quintessence of all prohibitions of that period, the source of violence, lawlessness and non-freedom. Herein are the roots of primitive tota-

The existence of socialism as a transitional system without transition has inevitably brought about its stagnation and crisis. Socialism is now demonstrating the agonising dialectics of historical progress: at the cost of tremendous sacrifice, after getting over previous economic inequality, our society has become a hostage to its own achievements and has been held up at an unfavourable stage of its sociohistorical transitional period because there is no way back any longer, while it appears that the predicted road forward is not in sight.

Advance towards equality leads to legality because equality is the basic principle of any law. Legal equality and levelling are antipodes. Law canexist only where free and independent individuals live. Equality under the law is an equal measure, or standard, of the freedom of individuals. Law is thus a yardstick of

However, the gains of socialism conform only to such laws which, in addition to the formai equality of all individuals, recognise their economic equality vis-a-vis the objects of socialised ownership. Of course, it is no longer bourgeois law (it is postsocialist law), just as equal individual citizens' property is not bourgeois private property.

This hard way towards law is at the same time a way towards equal individual property. A system with this kind of property and this kind of law can result from socialist gains. However, this is a postsocialism, not socialism — New Times, Moscow.

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp







Peanuts







Published Every Thursday

April 26, 1990 A

Protection of journalists — a major concern for world group

By Sana Atiyeh Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Journalism is a profession that is growing larger and more powerful as an authority in our times. If it were not for journalism and journalists, there would be no objective information, and this is certainly the age of information. The press not only writes about a public event that has taken place, but also disclose information that is not supposed to be disclosed, creating changes that would not normally occur if it were not published.

The press being a fourth estate is no longer a concept that exists only in Western democracies; it is becoming as powerful and important in many other countries where freedom of the press is being practised due to the news democracy that is taking its

In fact, there is an argument that the situation of freedom of press in the Western democracies is on the decline: not because democracy does not exist, but because of the ownership of the

The concentration of the media is in the hands of a handful of transnationals, and this is hindering the development of freedom of the press," said Mazen Husseini, secretary of the Praguebased International Organisation of Journalists (IÕJ).

In an interview with the lordan Times Weekender. Husseini said that the "barons of the media have created a hindrance to human rights and the right of people to true, honest and objective information."

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He did not elaborate, but said this is evident in several countries around the world, obviously referring to the owners of major newspapers in Western countries. He pointed out that the IOJ was developing a "programme of action" against the concentration of ownership of the



Husseini believes that the members of the IOJ, comprising 260,000 journalists from 124 countries, are objective in their reporting and coverage of world events, particularly the coverage of the turbulent situation in the Israeli occupied territories. But the criticism that they are not objective comes from "these barons of the media and those governments who

violate human rights." But how can one guarantee honest and free coverage in democratic state: Israel?

"We cannot guarantee this," Husseini said. "But we can put pressure to ensure open coverage. In the occupied territories, we have alerted public opinion to the constant violations by the

of journalists to cover the situation without hindrance."

Husseini explained that the IOJ had lodged complaints with the United Nations (U.N.), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and articles were published to press for the free movement of journalists. He added that the organisation asks its journalists to refuse to cooperate with the occupation authorities there.

"And I must say that the media coverage of the Palestinian uprising in the areas like the occupied terri- occupied territories has been tories where the occupiers to a large extent objective, are supposed to be part of a despite the interference and obstacles placed by the Israeli government. The press has been able to bring to world attention the atrocities being committed by the Israeli authorities," Husseini

A newly-published book on Israeli authorities of the rights the Palestinian uprising was

initiated by the IOJ, in which 16 different journalists with different political trends and ideologies visited the occupied territories and wrote articles on their observations. The articles were collected in the "Intifada -- Year Two," after the journalists "saw for themselves what was taking place: How the media is being persecuted and how the toreign journalists are being prevented from objec-

tively covering the situation

there.

Husseini explained that when there is government interference "in a very brutal and undemocratic manner," the IOJ condemns it, asks journalists from all over the world to unmask the brutality and "in many respect we try to boycott the government concerned."

While journalists are fighting for their right to freedom of reporting, the highest num-

ber of iournalists ever to be killed in the history of the profession was in 1989,

according to Husseini. "One hundred journalists were killed in the line of duty last year," he said.

The irony of the matter is that the large majority were not killed in war zones or in areas of armed conflict. A very large number were apparently killed in Latin America by the drug cartel for "political reasons and to silence those who attacked coruption."

The IOJ is taking action to protect journalists. "The question of protection and safety of journalists is one of our basic preoccupations," Husseini commented.

Official calls have been made for immediate international action to secure their safety at the 46th session of the U.N. Commission for Human Rights.

In addition, at a meeting two weeks ago in the Hague held under the auspices of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNSECO), the Consultative Club of Regional and International Journalists Association adopted a detailed plan of action for the safety and protection of journalists.

The plan concentrates on the need to pull all efforts of national, regional and international organisations of the profession to safeguard journalists. The plan of action will be presented to the United Nations, the U.N. Commission for Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation and the ICRC who pledged their support for our protection," Husseini explained.

There are three other international associations for journalists, but the IOJ is the largest and oldest (established in 1946), according to Husseini.

Husseini was in Jordan last week paving the way for IOJ Executive Committee conference scheduled to take place in Amman next October. One of the important issues on the agenda is the safety of jour-

He explained that Jordan was chosen for the conference because of its geographical position in the Middle East and "the critical position and search for durable and just peace in the area.

Husseini cited Jordan's development in the democratisation process, "which has been very warmly welcomed by iournalists and the people in the mass media around the world," as another important reason for holding the IQJ conference in Amman.

"We think this would be a very inspiring development to journalists who want to discuss questions of freedom of the press, the developments in the field of human rights, safeguarding journalists, and so on," he said.

BADER Abdul Haq, a columnist at Al Ra'i, wrote a column last week in which he told the public about a major predicament at his household, which in turn gave clear indications about the social life in Jordan. His television broke down. His children would not talk to him. They started planning how to best organise themselves around the neighbourhood's televisions. He concluded that television is more important than food and drink in Jordan. However, it seems that His Majesty King Hussein understood this facet of Jordanian thinking and immediately sent Bader a brand new television. Many have expressed their hope that Bader satisfied himself with the television and does not announce tomorrow that his VCR is not working.

UNEMPLOYMENT among teachers is an issue which has been addressed by many concerned parties, official and unofficial, with an eye to solving the problem but in some cases with an eye to utilising it as "a money-making" project for some. Some advertisements that appeared recently in local newspapers called on the unemployed to apply for teaching vacancies in Saudi Arabia. The address was somewhere in Amman. When a number of the unemployed rushed there to grab the golden opportunity, they were told to fill their applications and pay a nominal fee for facsimili charges. Facsimili charges are what the unemployed paid out of their meager resources to feed the fraudulent who do not know whether there are jobs in Saudi Arabia or not. It is said that thousands of dinars have been embezzled this way.

THE Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) held a press conference to infrom the local and international press of its plans to hold a four-day peace march to Jerusalem in the beginning of June. However, it seems ADC does not feel that this historic march will draw enough media coverage on its own, so it added a little salt and pepper to its plans. The press conference was held in the middle of a football field. Their media expert, when approached by reporters about the need for such "stunts" said: "we like to be different." Many people are wondering whether the ADC is missing the message behind their work and is concentrating on the American concept of media sensationalism to sell a product. The march is a very good idea on its own but unfortunately it seems it's being turned into a field for public relations.

A HOLDER of a two-year Jordanian passport was faced this week with a tale of Arab non-cooperation nor compassion. Drawn in with the fever of going to Egypt for the eid, the young man felt compelled to take his family to Cairo. He, unlike Jordanians who carry five year pass-ports, had to get a visa. At the Egyptian consulate he was told that clearance from Egypt was needed. The issue is not one that would take a couple of days, it is one that will take at least 40 days. He, obviously, will not be going to Cairo for the eid holidays and is staying behind in Jordan contemplating the "foreign" gentleman who stood infront of him at the consulate and got his visa at the drop of a

A TELEVISION programme on Islamic teachings is straying from the holy teachings to expressions of personal opinion. Last week, a Muslim Brotherhood deputy who is in charge of the programme, told viewers that women's wombs were made for having babies. Now that is a biological fact. What is not a fact is what followed after that statement. "If a woman's womb stays empty a cancerous tumor will be formed," the deputy said. The deputy cannot be blamed for trying to express his personal views over the television screen. Who stands to blame is obviously the television officials who allowed such medical misconceptions to be aired to tens of thousands of citizens who may not know any better and take this man's words for facts. We need a little more consciousness in the messages carried on such an important media channel not just bow our heads to all untruths in the name of democracy, said a media analyst who fortunately watched the programme with some other journalists sitting around.

* * *

THE "PREVENTIVE security police" are having a few problems, it seems, with journalists who feel that democracy dictates that they do not answer one of the first questions posed to them by civilian dressed officers. "What is your name?" is the question that has for many years become a symbol of interference by security officers when they want to scare reporters away from a certain place. In two incidents last week, Jordanian reporters had this to say to whoever unnecessarily put that question to them: "We will not give you our names?" In both cases, the reporters were not in a position which called for this let-us-get-acquainted situation. At the doors of the Guest Palace during the visit of Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman Yasser Arafat last week, reporters waiting for Arafat to show up were asked to identify themselves. The second case was in Ruseifah, when demonstrators demanded the removal of a garbage dump in the middle of the residential area. This time the reporters were trying to inspect the dump at the end of the demonstration to verify the claims of the demonstrators where they were approached by the plain-clothed officers. Perhaps one can understand the security reasoning behind the Guest Palace incident, but in Ruseifah?

★ ★..

DURING the visit of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Amman last week, a line of people was waiting outside the Guest Palace to see him. The Jordan Times thought these people had a story to tell to the Palestinian leader or problems that they wanted him to help solve. True to form. a reporter went to investigate, attempting to talk to the old women, apparently Palestinian refugees, who had been standing there for hours. The reporter was prevented from talking to the women by a Palestinian security officer who insisted that interviews could not be conducted with the women until a permission was obtained from inside. The officer also issued a subtle, yet clear, threat to the women. "Those of you who talk to the press will get nothing (from the PLO Chairman)," the security man told the old women. The story stopped but did not end there. Palestinian officials, when contacted by the Jordan Times, expressed their dismay at the incident and promised quick action against the repetition of such incidents. "Your fingers are not all the same," a high ranking Palestinian official told the reporter involved. Let us wait and see what the meaning of his statement is the next time the Palestinian president is in town.

Nermeen Murad

Republic of Fear: The Politics of Modern Iraq

By Semir Al-Khalil

University of California Press, Berkeley 1989

IN the tradition of Edith Penrose, Peter Sluglett, and Fouad Ajami, Samir Al Khalil does not like the politics of Iraq or its government. And more than these three writers, Khalil shuns things pan-Arab.

Samir Al Khalil is a pseudonym for an Iraql exile who begins the book by noting that "my prejudices... can partly be judged on the basis of the facts and arguments deployed". This prelude serves as an entry vehicle to an almost wholesale revisionist vamp of Iraqi history, at times narrowly reductionist, at others arbitrary, and regarding. some major events in Iraqi and Near Eastern history all but disconcerting in its twisting of the facts. The writer's main arguments are that pan-Arabism has been the cuase of almost all violence in modern Iraq, and pan-Arabists have recurrently perpetrated violence to legitimise their rule. Before the 1958 revolution their violence was reflected in the Assyrian affair and the Rashid Ali coup; and following the revolution, in the Baath Party.

Although Khalil relies heavily on the works of Hanna Batatu, Phebe Marr, and Majid Khadduri (no bibliography is provided, only footnotes), he tends to distort some of the facts drawn from these careful authors. The Assyrian affair in which some 600 people were killed is declared to have been instigated by pan-Arabists and the army in order to consolidate state-building. Yet, nothing in the historical documents supports this contention (see Marr, 1985: and

Batutu, 1978). Furthermore, the army officer who is said to have ordered retaliation against the Assyrians, Bakr Sidqi, was a Kurd and anti-Arabist. This information is omitted where the affair is discussed; only in a subsequent section does he note that Sidqi was a Kurd, after responsibility had already been laid primarily on pan-Arabists. Elsewhere this charge is shorthandedly invoked time and again with 'the term "Assyrian pogrom".

The second major "pogrom" in modern iraqi history

declared by Khalil to have been caused by pan-Arabists was the Rashid Ali coup of 1941 and its aftermath. Again documented scholarship (Khadduri, 1958: Marr, 1985) indicates that the events of 1940-41 were pushed into a violent showdown by the heavy-handed approach of the British ambassador, Kinahan Comwallis, and the wholesale execution of officers following the coup took place under the tight supervision of British troops. Furthermore, Fred Axelgard (dissertation, 1988), who draws mainly on primary sources, notes that the high road to political violence in Iraq following World War II was fuelled by the 1941 political executions heretofore unprecedented in their scale in modern Iraqi history.

BOOK REVIEW

The third cause of political violence in modern Iraqi (and Near Eastern) history, according to Khalil, is "Baathi racism" and "anti-Semitism". He refers to the would-be Baathists who were driven out of Alexandretta when the Syrian-province was handed to Turkey by France in 1939 as those "who waged a racialist campaign against the Turkish minority in Alexandretta". This is appended, as evidence of Baathi racism, to the January 1969 execution of 13 Iraqi Jews among 17 individuals executed for spying. The latter event is declared as a turning point in. modern Iraqi history and a proof of Baathi anti-Semitism. The writer shies at the "growing number of books on modern Iraq" for not making an issue of the January 1969 executions. Once more a ministerpretation of the facts is at play. In the context of the execution of some 70 accused spies and coup plotters that took place in 1969 and 1970, the Jews among them represented a small minority. It is one thing to say that the government, whether in 1933 or 1969, used destabilisation or spying against it to drum up support — this, all governments do; it is quite another for the author to conclude without offering evidence that these affairs were simply perpetrated by the government. As regards Alexandretta, the anti-Turkey political campaign that was waged by Alexandrettan refugees and their co-nationalists in Syria and Iraq was organised after the predominantly Arab province was

annexed. Thus in Khalil's baffling logic the victims become the racists, not the usurpers of their land.

Structurally the book is organised into two parts. The first discussed the Baath polity and bureaucracy in Iraq and the second the ideology of the Baath and the legitimisation of Iraqi Baathism. The discussion of the 1958-68 period is comparatively the most coherent in its interpretation of events and its analysis of the factors that led to the retraction of the Iraqi Communists Party (ICP) and the expansion of the baath. The ICP's inability to provide leadership and its drift against the rising tide of Arab nationalism lay at the roots of its failure; and the Baath's success is put down to these two factors, along with the ruthless determination of its members.

However, beginning with 1969, the writer reverts to his conspiracy theory that the Baath orchestrated violence. including violence against the Kurds, in order to legitimise their control. Baathi violence is said to be rooted in "ethnic hate".

The last section deals with the Iran-Iraq war. The writer rejects the arguments that locate the origins of the war in territorial disputes, destablisation and shooting incidents, or the Persian-Arab ethnic dichotomy - arguments introduced in whole or in part by Daniel Pipe, Tareg Ismail, and Jasmin Abdul Ghani among others. While these arguments may not provide a complete explanation of these causes of the war, the last, ethnicity, is declared to be a common view on the Iraqi side and is said to be represented by Abdul Ghani (1984). Yet the quotation attributed to Abdul Ghani, "Persian hatred of the Arabs". is in fact that of Yahya Armajani, an Iranian, who is quoted by Abdul Ghani. Here again the writer twists the facts. In the end, the causes of the Iran-Iraq war are squarely

reduced to "Baathi racism" and Saddam Hussein. Notwithstanding widespread historical distortions, casual reductionism, lexical inaccuracies, and doubtful assertions in the conclusion that confessionalism and religious sectarianism are growing in Iraqi society, the writing style may be given a high mark.

> Naim Salem Middle East International

JTV Channel 2 Weekly Preview

stand it. However much

women scream about, equal-

ity, when it comes to some-

thing important, they would

rather have a man do it.

10:00 News in English

om's deal

The movie is about a Phi-

ladelphia lawyer, a dropout

from the world of corporate

law who gets embroiled in

an international drug-smug-

aling case involving gov-

Sunday, April 29

10:20 Feature Film

Shannon's Deal

Jamey Sheridan

emment officials.

8:30 Who's the Bess

Jenny Lewis

Starring:

9:00 Encounter.

Thursday, April 26

8:30 The Cosby Show

The man was a basketball player, or was he not!

9:10 Basketball

10: 00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the Week

Texas Across the River

Starring: Dean Martin Alain Delon

This Western is geared for belly laughs but only achieves grins and an occasional titter. Martin is a gunrunner who be friends Delon plaving a Spanish nobleman who is having romantic prob-

Friday, April 27

8:30 The Robert Guillaume

9:10 Beauty and the Beast Never More

Episode 4

Vincent is determined to find his son and seeks to uncover the mystery engulfing the death of Kathrine.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Quincy

Last Right

Quincy goes out of his way to help a friend in a neighbouring town to set up business like his Medical examiner.

Saturday, April 28

8:30 Surgical Spirits

Joyce's Ulcer

Joyce is adamant and Housekeepers Shiela Sabatini cannot under-

Tony is making more money than all the rest... the others go on strike. Tony joins forces. in the end every one is satisfied.

9:10 World of Puppetry

A highly original and adroit West German marionettist. Albrecht Roser's earliest success came in 1951 with the marionette clown Gustaf. Roser's performances are designed for adult audiences and his unique format contains scenes full of both comedy and pathos. He is generally regarded as the world's finest marionette

10:00 News in English 10:20 Agatha Christie's Poirot

when Alice suspects her husband wants to get rid of her, she summons Poirot's help, sure enough she gets killed... by whom?

Monday, April 30

8:30 Perfect Strangers

Good Skater

Larry and his cousin go out skiing both determined to win-the contest. Larry tries hard but loses out.

9:10 FIFA SOCCER

World Cup Final 1966 Part one/ England

10:00 News in English

10:20 Intimate contact

The first drama series to high light the shattering effects of the killer disease AIDS on a middle class Tuesday, May 1

8:30 Charles in Charge

Charles is busy getting to know different girls with different characters consequently. He changes characters too.

9:10 Islam

10:00 News in English 10:20 In the Heat of the Blind Spot

Two missing youths, a sample of pure cocaine and Virgil's (Howard Rollins) reluctance to forget his grudge against a high school classmate somehow seem tied together. Wealthy local-boy Richie Epson (Bill Sadler) returns to Sparta, but Virgil cannot forget an old wrong, and Gillespie's (Carroll O'Connor) friend, John Reeve (Lou Walker), is shot amid suspicion of maior cocaine smuggling.

Wednesday, May 2

8:30 Laura and Disorder

Laura enjoys her new life style. While Helen decides to leave Howard for neglecting her needs, and is supported by Laura.

9:10 A Horseman Riding By

Craddock's wife is back from London with a different mentality, she still does not like her husband, she gives birth to a child and a crime is committed:

10:00 News in English

10:20 Alice to Nowhere

The truck's long journey continues, Barbara is humiliated and tries to escape, and Ivan unfortunately gets killed.

Corruption as a way of life corruption as a way of life. I was told the other day about

By Saad G. Hattar

RUMOUR has it that scores of people from high places are, in one way or another, implicated in suspected corruption cases. No sooner had the Kingdom's legislators unfolded the long-shelved file of corruption than question marks and accusations started looming over several key figures. So, poverty-stricken people and people directly ravaged by mismanagement and corruption anticipate many heads will start rolling and embezzled funds retrieved to the state's barren coffers.

To those who are still bewildered by the names of corrupt people we can give a clue on several culprits who ate the "caviar of the people." A friend of mine recently showed me a list of those implicated in some cases. The skeleton-thin, grey-haired messenger of one of the daily newspapers is a suspect. His cousin who also works as a messenger at one of the ministries also implicated in another case of corruption. Another suspect is the peddler who sells local newspapers at one of Amman's intersec-

When you come to think of it, however, one may find excuses and even pardons for those who practised the plight of a "poor" citizen who was caught in a "catch; 22" between his professional ethics and the betterment of his lifestyle. He had to steal to hire a Swiss maid and to build a small pool near his villa. True, he could have erected a smaller mansion and save some money to furnish it with a pool and even with a bar. Instead, he had spent the last penny of "his" half a million dinars to buy a Persian rug for the hand-carved Italian marble toilet. Again he had to use his "brains and exploit his position " After preparing the pool he had to venture into another case of corruption, but this time for a noble cause. For he funnelled the embezzled funds into a car for his daughter as her studying hours did not match with those of her brother. Of course her brother has a sportscar but he is always busy driving his girlfriend to and from the high school. His wife's car, on the other hand, is usually used for her trips to the hairdresser's or by the cook who shous for the house. The third case of corruption had even a more honourable cause. The implicated person sent his mother-in-law, apparently for relaxation pruposes (on his part of course) on an excursion to Paris to attend an international congres on housekeeping and the adverse impact of overspending on offspring

Trapped in the bureaucratic status quo

By Sana Atiyek

SHE waited in line with her application forms to renew her passport and make a separate one for her little son in the Jerusalem section of the Passport Deparment located near the Third Circle.

"You have to go to the Tabea (mobilisation) in Tabarbour (seven kilometres northeast of Amman) for military clearance, then come back," the government employee in charge was telling the man in front of her.

The young woman thought: "Poor man; when he comes back the following day, he would probably be told to go to the Inspection and Followup Department near the Ministry of Interior, and from there would be asked to go to the Department of Statistics in Jubeiha, and then finally back to the Passport Depart-

Her turn came up, the employee asked her if she had a permit to travel to the occupied territories. She told him no. He stamped her papers and said, "go to the Inspec-

"No way! I'm not going there. I refuse to go through that hassle again. I thought these measures were not to happen any more against Jordanians like us. I'm going to complain to the Ministry of Interior," she shouted, realising that the employee was ignoring her completely but noticed that the citizens were happy and supportive of her.

After she calmed down, she went into the office of the head of the section, and insisted that she would not go to the other departments just to get a new passport.

"Only last year I went to the Inspection and Follow-up Department then to the Department of Statistics, back to the Inspection Department and finally the Passport Department just to include my baby girl in my passport. And the funny thing is that both my children and I were born in Amman. I'm sick of this discnmination," she complained to the big boss of the section.

The man asked her to calm down and asked his office

enough, the evidence that she had previously undergone that long procedure was there.

"You're right. You don't have to go there.

"Your employee should have looked at the file before making such a demand of me. I wonder how many pecple he sends on these long trips who don't have to go just because he is too lazy to look at their files," she commented to the man in charge.

Now the difficult part was coming up. She was worried that he would say she needed her husband's permission to renew her passport, a process she heard other women had to undergo.

Instead, he surprised her immensely when he said. "your son's faither has to come here to permit a separate passport for the child."

"What? Why? Did he carry him inside his body for nine months? Did he change his diapers and nurse him? Did he feed him and play with him and teach him things more sure the citizens were trapthan what his mother did? Is ped in the bureaucratic stahe more of a parent that I

especially that when her son was included in her passport a few yers ago, no permission was needed from her husband then.

"OK, OK, calm down. I get the message. You are a ternperamental woman. Sign here on behalf of your husband, he said.

She won the two battles. She was happy she did not nave to make a two-day trip for her passport's renewal. and was glad she did not have ask her husband to come to the Passport Department to permit his son to have his own passport, for her husband hates bureaucracy and it would have taken months before she would make him

But she felt bad for all the other women who were not able to fight for their rights. And she felt against undergoing such time-wasting, unnacessary procedures just to have a document proving their citizenship She was lus quo that would remain as tion and Follow-up Depart- boy to fetch her file. Sure am?" she was shocked, such if they did not light it.

Weekend Crossword

PUT IN ORDER By I. Miller

5 Range 6 Say Jurther 9 Put oil on

13 Out of the wind 4 Not cared for

1 Do, re, mi, etc. 2 is vanguished 3 Unexpected defeat

7 Singing group 8 607

42 Puts an end to 43 Like some

Diagramiess 19 X 19, By Craig Schultz

Secret agen

23 Once around the track 25 USSR inland sea

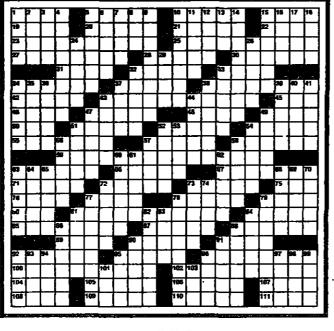
28 AK mount 27 Former heavyweight champ 28 Distort

problem 110 Cup of Burgundy? Iff Indian pari

tilms 30 US painter Palph

45 Extremely enthusiastic 47 '1 — Camera

82 Grand houses 54 Nettle 65 Constitutional word 68 Caught with a lanal 69 Shortly 53 Animal's stomach 54 She was abducted by Paris 57 Yearn 58 Sing sollik 59 Large unimal for short short 60 Steve or Woody 61 Hollow stem 63 Eroded 68 Notable period under 43 "— the forest for



Edited by Herb Ettenson

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Weepy players turned little league bull games into bawl games due to

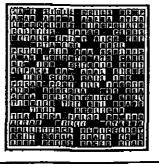
CRYPTOGRAMS

LEREMPHEUIMENT ETCAUMGEAMTH FORT DOPYEH FOLA DMPHEMOFAL OPFNIM MAFPMR EL DOGENDRY 144 DIPREOGR -By Lois II. Junes

LINGELAGE HST AETTAOM FILE IN YTPYWS PYF ZWGTAOX OPM QEZZ ISS ZETYY IN OFFIX.

3. GCBARAUPH CGGCLSIRM, MUCHTALK SPUN CRASH, PWS PRWSSPQHS RC TSQPRS.

4. BUFF RUMSUFH BUTTOFL BUCHR BATH BASHL BUSUMOSM BHUE BUTCHER.-By Len Sherry





Saturday, April 28 This Week in History

1936 - King Farouk ascends to throne in Egypt; Arab high command is formed to unite Arabs against Jewish claims. 1945 - Italy's dictator Be-

nito Mussolini and his mistress are executed by partisans in World War II. 1954 — Premiers of India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia

and Ceylon confer at Colombo; India signs commercial and cultural agreement with China. 1968 --- Tokyo police restore order after 5,000 people

demonstrate for return of Okinawa to Japan, and an end to Vietnam War. 1969 — Charles de Gaulle resigns as president of

France. 1976 — India's supreme court upholds right of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's govemment to imprison political opponents without court hearing.

1978 - Leaders of military coup in Afghanistan disclose

that President Mohammad Daud and several senior members of his government were killed when they resisted the takeover.

1986 — Soviet government

reports nuclear accident at Chemobyl power plant and says those "affected" are being given aid. 1988 — Soviet-backed Afghan troops shell border

areas and kill about 15 Pakis-1989 - Students in South Korea fight police after authorities ban march to North Korean border.

Sunday April 29

1946 --- Anglo-U.S. committee advises against partition of Palestine; former Japanese leaders are indicted in Tokyo as war criminals.

expand civil rights of its 336,000 Arab citizens to reward Israeli Arab community for loyalty.

1986 — Some Western experts say mishap at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in

Soviet Union could be worst

Monday, April 30 1650 - French rebels con-

clude treaty with Spain. 1657 - English fleet defeats Spanish fleet off Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

1789 George Washington is inaugurated as first president of United States 1803 — United States

purchases Louisiana territory and New Orleans from French.

1824 - Crete is captured by Egyptians. 1881 — France's navy seizes Bizerta, and troops in-

1900 — Hawaii is organised 1973 - Israel decides to as a territory or United States. 1919 — World War i peace conference grants German concession in Shantung, Chi-

vade Tunis from Algeria.

na, to Japan, whereupon Chi na leaves the conference. 1953 — People's Progres-

sive Party wins first election in British Guyana. 1970 — U.S. President Richard Nixon announces he has ordered American troops civilian nuclear accident into action against Commun-

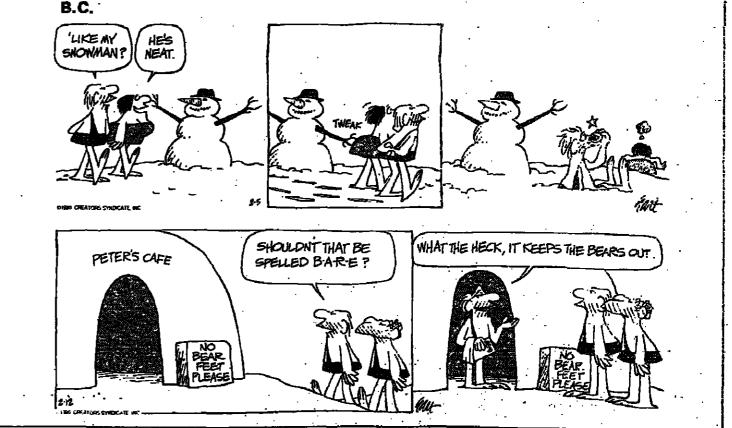
> 1975 — Communist troops of North Vietnam and provisional revolutionary government take over Saigon, ending Vietnam war.

ist sanctuaries inside Cara-

1986 — Soviet government says 197 people were hospitalised in Chemobyl nuclear power plant disaster, that plant's reactor has been shut down and radiation levels are dropping. 1988 — College student

hurls three nomemade bombs into headquarters of President Roh Tae-Wco's governing party in Secul. Korea, and is arrested,

1989 — Pope John Paul II beatines a 19th century woman in Madagascar. The Associated Press



Richard Attenborough —

the conscience of the film world

By Robert Shelton

LONDON - Britain's leading film director, Sir Richard Attenborough, had special cause to rejoice when Nelson Mandela was recently freed from a South African jail.

It meant that a lifelong friend and companion in the fight for social justice was free. It also meant that Attenborough might yet have his dream for unrestricted viewing of his films Gandhi and Cry Freedom in the land of apartheid.

Cry Freedom is based on a book written by Donald Woods in which he tells the story of his friendship with a black South African activist, Steve Biko, and of Biko's mysterious death in a South African jail. The close triendship between Biko and Woods, a white newspaper editor in South Africa at the time, was a punishable offence under South Africa's apartheid laws. Although Biko was jailed, Woods managed to elude South African authorities and escape the country in disguise.

The film has just been released on videocassette and will soon be available in homes around the world, including those of white South Africans. "I have always wanted to preach to the unconverted," Sir Richard says. "There is no doubt in my mind that two and one-half years ago, when Cry Freedom was first released. South Africa was involved in a spoiling

action to discredit the film." The controversy was typical of Attenborough, who spent 20 years getting Gandhi to the screen against tremendous opposition. The film chronicles the life of Mahatma Gandhi, the architect of Indian independence and self-rule, and includes a graphic picture of the racial discrimination that he and other Indian settlers faced in South Africa, When the film won eight Hollywood cars, il vinoicaleo Sir Richard's long-time friendship with those in India who wanted the film made.

Today Attenborough is at work on two films that will make him many friends among the common people of the world: a biography of Charlie Chaplin, whose portrayal of a tramp in silent-film comedy made him a star, and the life of the radical writer Thomas Paine, who helped to inspire the American and

French revolutions. "Film-making has the extraordinary potential to make a plea for tolerance and a cry for compassion," the director says. And he has long been a believer in populism in the arts. "I don't like playing Chekhov in a barn to four people and a dog. Art is not an academic thing. It is there to be experienced by as many people of diverse backarcunds as possible.

abled Persons, he manages somehow to make the time.

A likable man

Sir Richard is also an exceedingly likable man, quite different from his public image as star actor, director and producer. "Dickie never forgets his friends, and he must have thousands of them," a friend says. Casual and informal to most in his field, he is known simply as "Sir Dickie."

Born in Cambridge on Aug. 29, 1923, grandson of a baker and son of the principal of Leicester University, Dickie made his stage debut at the

age of 18 in North London. Another illustrious member of the family is Dickie's brother, Sir David Attenbor-

Today Attenborough is at work on two films that will make him many friends among the common people of the world: a biography of Charlie Chaplin, whose portrayal of a tramp in silent-film comedy made him a star, and the life of the radical writer Thomas Paine, who helped to inspire the American and French revolutions.

With all his posts of honour. Sir Richard is the embodiment of the best of British film and TV. He is chairman of TV's pioneering Channel 4. which always makes time for minority causes around the world. He also heads the British Film Institute, the British Academy of Film and TV Arts and is pro-chancellor of the University of Sussex, where two of his three children stu-

Despite these heavy commiuments, whenever there is a call upon his abundant energy and good will, as with the Committee for Arts and Dis-

ough. Sir David, former controller of BBC2 TV, is a tireless and enthusiastic producer of outstanding TV documentaries on the natural and man-made wonders of the world.

Sir Richard is married to actress Sheila Sim and the couple has three children: Charlotte, also an actress. Jane. and Michael, newly named executive producer of the Royal Shakespeare Com-

After leaving the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, Dickie served with the Royal Air Force during World War II.

One small part in a Noel Coward patriotic film, In Which We Serve, led to his starring role as a young villain in Graham Greene's story Brighton Rock. Nearly 40 more movie roles followed.

He directed his first film, Oh! What a Lovely War, in 1969 and went on to direct The Great Escape, A Chorus Line, and many other hits. Among all his films, Gandhi and Cry Freedom are dearest to his heart because they embrace his own interest in Third World concerns, his *love of social justice and his reverence for such popular heroes as Gandhi and Steve

Attenborough directly relates his interest in films that can change the attitudes of people to his early family life. 'Any kind of racial or religious intolerance was anathema to my parents," he says. "They had brought Basque refugee children out of Spain during the Spanish Civil War".

"I knew as long ago as 1959 that if I were to be a director, the subject matter would have to deal with social circumstances, preferably in biographical terms, since that is the kind of reading I most enjoy." Attenborough's plans for filming Cry Freedom crystallised in 1986 when he travelled to South Africa. He visited Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson, Helen Suzman, a parliamentarian who is well known for her liberal views, and Steve Biko's widow,

กรุเหม. Cry Freedom was filmed in the African countries of Zimbabwe and Kenya. The Gandhi sequences relating to Gandhi's 20 years in South Africa were actually filmed in

In an age when we are bombarded with massappeal films from Hollywood, Bombay and Hong Kong, Attenborough stands out in both Gandhi and Crv Freedom as a filmmaker who cares deeply about the people and issues that are the subjects of his films.

"Nothing could alter the



Attenborough directly relates his interest in films that can change the attitudes of people to his early family life. "Any kind of racial or religious intolerance was anathema to my parents," he says.

appalling fact that when Steve Biko died in police custody, one of the brightest, most charismatic, intelligent and fascinating men ever born in South Africa had been murdered Steve's life became an inspirational rallying point for black people, not only in his country but throughout the whole of the African continent," said Sir Richard

Now, as Cry Freedom is free to cross international borders in videocassette form, its arrival in white homes and schools cannot be prevented. As Attenborough commented when the video was released. 'I can only hope, as do my colleagues and, I know, all those who helped us significantly in

Zimbabwe, that this film might in some small measure help to sway world opinion and so hasten the day when all Africans will be free."

As the noted director now turns his attention to the lives of Charlie Chaplin and Tom Paine, he is by no means avoiding controversy.

Now would he be happy, friends believe, if there weren't some elements of controversy in his latest projects. There are those who love and those who hate that little tramp and that radical treethinker of another age of revolution But Attenborough will be there with his cameras ang nis warm numanry, tak ing the side of the underdog as he has always done World News Link.

Taiwanese folk opera struggles to survive

By Joyce Liu Reuter

TAIPEI - A handful of stalwart fans watch Taiwan's elaborately dressed folk opera stars sing outdated, melancholy tunes from a crude

But when Western pop singers like Cindy Lauper come to the newly wealthy capital, Taipei, thousands of feverish teenagers rush to queue for scarce tickets.

"What have we offered our next generation?" Asks Chen Mei-Ö, founder of the Han Tang Classic Music Institute "All kinds of rock 'n' roll and classical concerts but no Chinese folk art performances.

Many fading stars of traditional opera, unable to make a living from their real skills. work as hired mourners at traditional Taiwanese funerals

There they wail a "crying tune" from the opera and pretend to be relatives of the deceased to make the funeral seem grand.

This is the saddest thing about Taiwanese opera, but some of them really can't find a job," said Lin Mao-Hsuan, executive secretary of the Chinese Folk Arts Founda-

In an attempt to keep one of the island's traditional arts from disappearing, a government-supported body will open a Taiwanese. opera museum in the northern city of Ilan, its birthplace.

"Taiwanese opera stands for real Taiwan culture." said Professor Lin Feng-Shyong of the Chinese Culture University, who leads a team planning

the museum. More than 80 per cent of Taiwan's people are natives of the island, descendants of people who came from the Chinese mainland generations ago.

The families of the remaining 20 per cent came from China in 1949, when the Nationalist government fled Communist victory on the mainland.

But because the minority controlled the government for so long. Chinese culture has dominated the schools, the airwaves and public performances for the last 40 years.

"In Taiwan everything is

from China: Language, buildings, operas, and music. The only culture born here is Taiwanese opera," Lin said.

Taiwanese opera has no written scores or scripts. The tradition is handed down orally from master to apprentice in a time-consuming process. one that few young people are willing to undergo when they can earn a living more easily in factories or on the stock market.

Taiwanese opera was started by itinerant medicine sellers in the nineteenth century who sang simple plays with plots as part of their sales pitch.

It flourished between 1930 and 1970, when rich gentry invited professional groups to perform at their mansions for parties, and temples put on lavish performances during major festivals.

Even television stations broadcast opera and it drew some of the biggest audiences.

"Enthusiastic fans gave" actors and actresses gold rings, chains, and necklaces," said Pai Pao-Kuei, a 51-year-old school principal who was an opera fan in her youth. "They would put up a gift list outside the theatre after the performance."

But as Taiwan grew rich, its native traditions lost their popular appeal.

Temples now invite pop singers to perform at festivals, and theatres host strip shows instead of opera.

"Students learn translated" foreign folk songs from textbooks but they have no idea what Taiwanese opera is,' Lin Feng-Shyong said:

"When I was still a schoolboy all my friends laughed at me and called me superconservative when I said I was interested in Taiwanese opera," Lin Mao-Hsuan of the Chinese Folk Arts Foundation recalled.

Organisers of the new museum hope their displays and programmes will change popular attitudes.

Eventually they want to train a new generation of sin-

· "Old masters are dying," said Lin Mao-Hsuan. "If we don't do it now, after all of them die, nobody will remember what real Taiwanese opera is."

Louvre Pyramid — beautiful and controversial

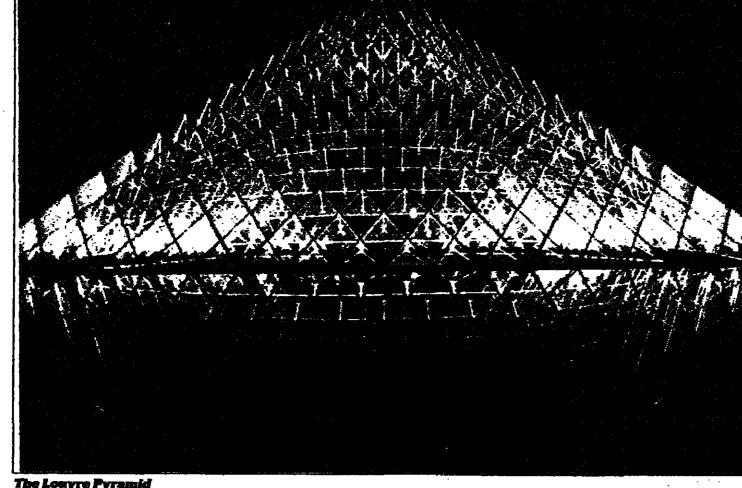
By Geoffroy Gaussen

PARIS - The Louvre pyramid, designed by the Japanese-American architect I.M. Pei, is the subject of the greatest controversies. For some, it is "an admirable jewel", "perfect transparency" or a "window onto the biggest vista in the world" (the Champs-Elysees). For others "its place is in a cemetery", it is a "deception about the merchandise", a "volume incompatible with the Louvre courtyard" or a "gadget pyramid".

This huge glass construction, which now centres the entrance to the Louvre, does not leave people indifferent and reflects the taste, (or bad taste) of the period. The battle over the pyramid and its three mini-pyramids raises as much commotion as that caused by its illustrious elder, the Eiffel Tower, when it was built.

Whe Pei was contacted by President François Mitterrand for the Grand Louvre project in 1982, he had to face a certain number of constraints. he had to provide one of the biggest museums in the world with an infrastructure worthy of the name, centralise the reception of several hundreds of thousands of visitors a year while, at the same time, opening the large square forming part of the most famous vista in Paris, to the public, and enhance the Louvre palace and its surroundings (the Tuileries and Carrousei Gardens).

The famous Japanese-American architect himself admitted: "It was not enough to impose a modern form; an eternal form had to be found



The Louvre Pyramid

which, by its proportions and its balance, would harmonsiously fit into the existing architectural area".

Pei chose the glass pyramid which, by its simplicity, its airiness and its transparency, made it possible to "reflect the Paris sky, the water in the pools and the stones of the Palace". In the centre of the Napoleon Courtyard, it would dominate the reception area and would flood the main entrance to the museum with daylight.

A technological challenge

There were two technological possibilities for building the structure: either a support made of few elements, but very large ones, or, on the contrary, a more complex mesh of bars and cables in

very small sections. Pei chose the second solution which, just like through a mesh, gave a more continuous view of the facades. He had the pyramid resting on steel support placed regularly all arond its base and anchored by bolts into concrete supporting girders.

The stainless steel structure is made up of bars from 58 to 75 mm which are welded together. All the bars are joined together by a trellis of single or multitwist cables.

It took seven months of data-processing by computer to work out the organisation of this network of tubes. knots and cables and to determine the dimensions of the materials according to the

stresses to be borne (the weight of the structure and of the facade, climatic forces and the natural deformation: of the supporting girders).

Mountaineers for cleaning

It was a challenge to make strong, thick, heavy glass, respecting the essential airiness of the pyramid. After two and a half years of research, Saint-Gobain, one of the world specialists in glass, succeeded in producing a special, transparent, colour-

waterproof joints. This complex geometry of glass and steel is to be cleaned by mountaineers. These real mountain-top guides, hanging in the air from hamesses and ropes tied to the pyramid, will wash the windows two or three

times a month, depending on

necessity, on the outside,

and once a year on the in-

iess glass, based on purer

and better proportioned raw

materials. It was assembled

in laminated panes 21 mm

thick, and the 666 diamond

shapes were glued onto alu-

minium frames sealed with

The pyramid is lit up by 966 flood-lights placed around its inside edge. It is illuminated using the lace technique which is applied to the Eiffel Tower and brings out the delicate pattern of the sup-

parts. Three smaller pyramids (8.06m at the base and 4.93m high) have been erected between the main pyramid and the Richelieu, Sully and Denon pavilions. They enrich the architectural composition and bring natural, lighting to the main routes to the collections while, at the same time, offering a view of the pavilions.

Finally, the pyramid is surrounded by pools, five small ones and two bigger and more monumental ones, enhanced by fountains. The paving-stones, made of Lanhelin granite, show the way to the entrance of the pyramid, in a dense bluegrey, as well as the main paths followed lengthwise or crosswise. They also emphasise the outline of the wings of the Louvre.



Brandenburg Gate to be spruced up by 1990

At the end of march the bronze Nike, ancient Greek goddess of Victory, part of the charlot eroup on top of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin. was brought "down to earth." Coppersmiths are now to restor the quadrigs, which is badly in need of repair due to the ravages of time and vandelism. The eatire gate will be clad in scaffolding for a spruce-up in time for next year and the 200th anniversary of a monument that symbolises German unity -- German features.

Post-Chernobyl contamination

hazard still a problem four years later

1,000 km

By Pitt von Bebenburg

MORE and more people are planning to visit Eastern Europe in the wake of political change. Many wonder whether they will be exposing thamselves to a higher contamination risk in the wake of the Chemobyl reactor disaster in the Ukraine.

The experts can't say for sure. Reliable data are not available for all countries, and research scientists are not agreed on the consequences of higher exposure.

"No-one can quantify the contamination hazard exactly," says Bremen physicist Dr. Klaus Bātjer.

Dr. Băjer, a former uni-versity teacher, collects ecological data he publishes in the Datenrad collection on behalf of the Ecological Research Institutes Working

One of its publications is a - map of Europe showing three areas where average soil pollution is particularly high (over 5,000 becquerels per square metre). They are Eastem Europe, the Alpine countries and Scandinavia.

But this map merely shows average figures; they differ markedly from place to place.

"Chernobyl," he says, "has. covered Europe in a pattern, of leopard spots." Soil pollution varies in neighbouring

valleys and even in places 20

"As a layman you stand practically no chance of protecting yourself," he says. His advice to people planning to visit Eastern Europe is:

"Take enough food with you; the local food is more heavily contaminated." In some cases local food exceeds maximum contamination levels permitted in the European Community.

The Munich environmental research institute has analysed soil samples taken in the GDR. "Soil and food pollution," says its scientific director, Dr. Eckhard H. Krüger, "are roughly the same as in north Germany."

A strip of countryside along the Erzgebirge range is more heavily polluted, "about as heavily as southern Bavaria." And this is all four years after the reactor accident.

Once piece of advice he offers has nothing whatever to do with Chemobyl: "I would advise against visiting Wismut, where uranium used to be mined."

The soil there is heavily contaminated within a radius of about one kilometre of the workings.

Detailed data are only available for Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland in the West, Dr. Bătjer's collection includes detailed maps of all

three countries.

Three areas in Czechoslovakia have a particularly heavy contamination level in many places (between 30,000 and 100,000 becquerels per square metre). They are the environs of Bratislava, Ostrava and south of

In Hungary three areas are heavily contaminated (between 30,000 and 39,000 becquerels per square metre). They are southern Budapest, Gyongos and

All these figures are assessed, for purposes of comparison, at the level that prevailed in the immediate aftermath of the Chemobyl meltdown.

Now, four years later, they are probably down to 75 per cent of their 1986 maximum, Dr. Bätjer imagines.

The map of Poland is less clear, but experts estimate peak pollution levels to have been between 13,000 and 60,000 becquerels per

The worst-hit areas are between Cracow and the High Tatra in the southeast and along the border with the Soviet Union in the north-

square metre.

Poland are markedly lower. The figures for elsewhere in Eastern Europe are less detailed. Bulgaria is hardest-hit,

but Romania and Yugoslavia

took a pounding too. The Soviet Union is the textbook example of vague and inaccurate figures. Available only for the entire country, the average means Russia does not rank among the 10 countries with the highest level of radioactive soil con-

Yet tens of thousands of people living near Chemobyl had to be evacuated. .

Various research scientists in the West are trying to gain access to more accurate figures from Eastern Europe. Dr. Bătier's group is concentrating on the German Democratic Republic.

The Munich eco-institute is ilso keen to take readings in the Ukraine and has established contacts in Poland.

The Austrian Ecological Institute in Vienna is looking into the situation in Czechos-

But most projects are still in their early days and uniform data are not yet available.

It is thus hard to avoid areas that might pose a contamination hazard - other than by holidaying in Spain or Portugal instead. — Frankfur-Pollution levels in western ter Rundschau.

Officials fear All **epi**eleie

By John Pomfret Associated Press

BOMBAY — Suprati Mahana has been working the fetid alleyways of Bombay's redlight district since she was sold into prostitution four years ago. Ms. Mahana, 16, doésn't know what AIDS is. "Why should I force my

customer to use a condom." she said as she sat on a small bed in a rat-infested bordello. "Besides, if the men give it to us, we'll just give it back to them. I'll go to a doctor."

The sprawling slums of one of India's biggest cities have become a breeding ground for the deadly AIDS virus. Health officials fear that if the government doesn't act fast. India will be faced with Asia's first epidemic of the disease.

About 10,000 prostitutes in this city of 10 million people are believed to be infected with the virus, AIDS special-ists say, five times higher than three years ago.

Hundreds of professional blood donors also carry the virus although the government has been slow to screen donations. A 1989 survey showed the incidence of AIDS-infected blood had increased almost 40 times since 1987 to more than one per cent.

Many eunuchs who work the red-light districts of Bornbay, Madras, and New Delhi are also infected, doctors

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a virus that damages the body's immune system, leaving victims prone to infections and cancer. The human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is spread most often through sexual contact, needles shared by drug abusers, infected blood or blood products, and from pregnant women to their offspring.

Of the world's 20 worst national AIDS epidemics, 18 are in poor countries, although the United States has the most cases, more than 120,000. Since India's first reported AIDS-related death in June 1986, at least 17 people have died.

In Asia, while Thailand has more . people . carrying . the · virus, Indian health officials worry that their country --with 880 million people and a weak health system already weighed down with malana and tuberculosis — will soon top the list.

"We could have an epidemic situation in 10 years," said Dr. S.M. Bhadkamkar, the top health official in Bombay. "Every six months the number of AIDS-carriers is doubling."

Few educational drives against AIDS

But critics say Bhadkamkar and his colleagues in New Delhi have done little to stop the disease. After a brief flurry in 1986, there have been few government-backed educational drives against the disease. More than 90 per cent of the \$8 million used to battle AIDS goes into testing and less than 5 per cent into education and prevention.

Solutions from the medical community have also been criticised. Two years ago, A.S. Paintal, who now heads the Indian Council on Medical Research, called for a bill outlawing Indians from having sex with foreigners and Indians living overseas. Itwas never introduced.

"The government is doing nothing about AIDS," said Dr. I.S. Gilada, a crusading spe-

cialist on the disease who founded India's first AIDS clinic in Bobay several years ago. "They have their heads in the sand."

"In Thailand, they have posters on almost every street comer and condoms everywhere. In Zaire and the Ivory Coast, they use music to fight it," Gilada said. "In India, the professionals say they're still studying the problem."

Gilada, a government doctor, is a one-man anti-AIDS publicity machine. Bureaurcrats accuse him of seeking the limelight, but his response is that the problem is too serious to worry about

When the first AIDS patient died in Bombay's J.J. Hospital in 1988, government offi-cials told Gilada to certify the cause of death as tuberculosis, Gilada said.

He refused and publicised the death. The government tried to transfer him to a leprosy unit outside the city, Gilada said. A court ruling prevented his move.

Bhadkamkar declined to comment on Gilada's allega-

Now Gilada spends much of his time in Bombay's three red-light districts, attempting to educate prostitutes and professional blood donors about the disease.

Prostitution is legal in India. Many prostitutes come from the countryside where at a young age they are married to one of the Hind Gods for life. These girls are called Devadasis. Homosexuality is illegal, but it is tolerated if the men join the Hijra cult, which worships Bahuchara Mata, a Hindu God who rides a red hen. Many of the Hijras wind up as prostitutes.

One organisation of prostitutes, the Neglected and Helpless Woman's Association, has crusaded, with Gilada's help, against AIDS. But its president, Rukminibai Barsode, said she has received no help from the government.

"A rich businessman gave us 10,000 condoms for World Health Day last April, but the government won't give us one rupee," said the 50-yearold madam, speaking out of her office on 14th Alley. "The government also ignores any attempts to keep our daughters and the young street urchins from the business."

As she spoke, three 12year-old girls in braids and shabby dresses sat together on a rock near the door. They poked each other and giggled. All three said their mothers were planning on making them work as prostitutes.

Ms. Barsode said pimps have stopped many prostitutes from joining her organisation, which has 500 members. On 13th Alley, Suprati Mahana said she wanted to join but her "uncle" wouldn't let her.

Gilada has also called on the government to pay HIVpositive professional blood donors not to give their blood.

Partly because of Gilada's jostling, Bombay is starting to

take action. In January, Maharashtra

state, which includes Bombay, began screening all blood donations, Bhadkamkar said. In May, it will start a comprehensive AIDS education programme aimed at college students, industrial workers, prostitutes and professional blood donors.

"We are committed to attacking this disease," Bhadkamkar said, "And now .we have to."

Farmers learn to cut use of pesticides

By Jon Miller

SOROPADAN, Indonesia -A dozen men and women lie on their back, like spokes in a wheel, each raising a bare foot toward a man standing in the centre. Slowly they lift their heads, hold for a minute. then settle back.

After a moment, a tentative shout comes from the crowd arouna ashtray?" Then another, more emphatic: "A top!" "Wrong!" howls the group on the. ground before dissolving in laughter. "It's an umbrella!"

This is no parlour game or actors' workshop; the paticipants are agricultural extension acents and government 'pest observers ." And they're all taking part in the world's most aggressive programme to wean smallscale farmers from a decades-old reliance on costly and hazardous pesticides.

. One of those lying in the dirt in this central Javanese villager is Russ Dilts, a nonformal education specialist hired by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to set up indonesia's programme to train rice farmers in Integrated Pest Management — or IPM. Dilts is a believer in "discovery learning," and observers say his hands-on, team-building approach is one of the main reasons that the Indonesian effort has become a · model for countries throughout Asia.

"In teaching faming techniques, there's almost always too much emphasis on the technical side," says Kevin Gallagher, an entomologist

indonasian farmers how to control

office in Yogyakarta, about 45 kilometres south of here. "What people fail to look at is how farmers think, how they act, how they talk, how they learn - how they actually live their lives."

The principle behind IPM is simple. In Dilts's words, the farmer uses "the right thing at the right time." One of the results should be a major decrease in the amount of pesticide applied to a crop. Another is a modest icrease in productivity. But the actual use of IPM on the farm requires a subtle understanding of how plants, insects and people interact with their environment — and that takes

The Indonesian govern-. ment began to look seriously at IPM in the mid-1980s, after an invasion of a rice pest called the brown planthopper devastated crops in Java, the country's rice bowl. Researchers knew that a similar pest explosions in Indonesia and elsehwere had coincided with an increase in the use of broad-specturm pesticides - chemicals that kill all the insects in a field.

They found that broadspecturm pesticides destroy the helepful insects that keep pests under control as well as the crop pests. So, when a pest population develops a resistance to a pesticide often in as little as two to three years — it can come back with a vengeance. And when formerly innocuous insects ride the wind into "clean," predator-free fields, they also

can do tremendous damage. Although there had been brown planthopper outbreaks

countries, and even some in-Indonesia in the 1970s, the loss of millions of tons of rice in 1985 and 1986 convinced planners and policymakers in Jakarta that subsidising pesticides and training farmers to use them on a fixed spraying schedule might be counterproductive as well as expen-

In 1986, despite resistance JOWENUI JOIEIGN CHE mical companies, Indonesia dropped its \$112 million subsidy programme and banned broad-spectrum pesticides. At the same time it asked the FAO for help in designing a programme to train farmers in more effective and environmentally responsible pest control.

"The only countries that really have a strong policy on this are Indonesia and the Philippines," says Dilts. "But a national policy is just a first step. The Philippines has also had a lot of training, but our programme is the first one to try large-scale training and real institutional change in the whole system of pest management. So it's not just policy, not just scattered training, but really trying to change the system and get something implemented at the farmer

IPM is not a concept: Studies of cotton-pest invasions in the 1920s recommended many of the same techniques are being taught today. The idea, then as now, was to apply pesticides only when necessary and appropriate. At certain stages of plant growth, for example, a crop pest is harmless. And at other stages of an insect's growth



farmers to drastically reduce the amount of pesticides they need

But pesticide companies have worked with governments for years to train farmers in "calendar spraying" - applying pesticides whether or not they are needed. As a result, younger farmers have never really had to study what is happening in their fields.

Many Asian farmers considered regular spraying to be an integral part of growing the high-yield "miracle rices" developed by the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines in the 1960s. Those varieties responded extremely well to fertilizers but were often susceptible to pests that had not caused problems before. Consequently, pesticides and fertilizers came to be linked in farmers's minds, Dilts says.

IPM requires that each farmer design a tailored pestcontrol regimen based on detailed observations. That in turn requires an intimate knowledge of the ecology of the field as well as regular scouting visits and specimen collecting. For starters, it is essential for a farmer to know which insects are pests and which ones feed on pests. Dilts points out that some spiders will eat up to 15 insects a day: beneath certain thresholds, what farmers might see as rice pests are just good spider feed.

Farmers must also know what is happening in neighbouring fields. That's one reason the training Dilts has designed relies so heavily on teamwork and cdommunication, Village farmeres' organisations are involved from the outset, selecting small groups of their members to take part in training. Those farmers share information with their friends and neighbours, if not actually passing on the techniques then at least spreading the word.

Although some of the concepts can be passeed informaily from farmer to farmer, Dilts says that anyone who plans to practise IPM must undergo at least 40 hours of training. Mistakes in identifying insects or adverse conditions can be costly. The far-. mers now in the programme are being given between 60 and 80 hours of formal trainina.

But, so far, it hasn't been difficult to interest farmers in IPM, or to keep them interested. According to Dilts, it's often a challenge to persuade 'the famiers to go home after a session.

The training sessions are given once a week throughout an entire rice-growiong. season. Specially trained government extension workers and pest observers are the teachers. All the work takes place in the field, and it requires farmers to run their own, often sophisticated experiments. "We're teaching skills more than information," says Gallagher, the entomologist. "When the trainers leave, the farmers have to be able to do this on their own." Critics of IPM counter that

farmers aren't capable of making the tricky, often crucial decisions that IPM requires. But the Indonesian experience proves the critics wrong, Dilts says. "Compared to the government field workers, the farmers are much more careful about their counting, about doing sort of attention before, or these kinds of resources. They enjoy it, and they really work hard." Sceptics in the government have gradually been won

their experiments well," he

adds. "They've never had this

over. The IPM programme now enjoys the support of several ministries and agencies as well as of President Suhano, who himself was a farmer once. The Indonesian program

me is only in its first year. By August it will have given intensive training to some 50,000 farmers. By the end of 1991 the number should be 100,000. Workers at the programme's offices in Jakarta and Yogyakarta typically. work late into the evening. designing teaching materials and keeping track of progress at the 10 field stations throughout the country. For the local staff, part of

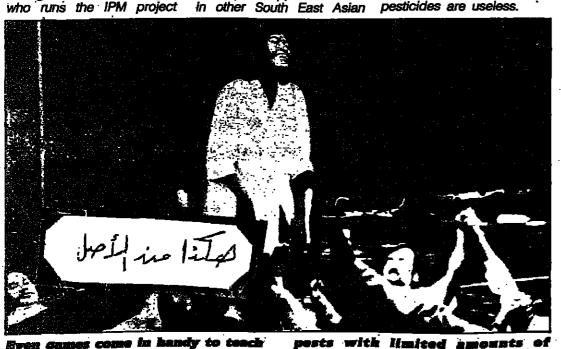
the excitement comes from being on the cutting edge of the work to establish IPM worldwide as the global threat from pesticide use mounts. The massive increase in the use of pesticides during the past 30 years has taken an enormous toll on health and the environment, especially in less-developed countries such as Indonesia. '

"Nobody wears protective clothing when they spary, Dilts says, "We're talking about acute, deadly poison. It's an environmental hazard and an incredible health hazard." He suspects that thousands of people in this country die of pesticide poisoning every year, either from accidents or from chronic exposure.

Pesticides are also expensive. One fourth of all out-ofpocket farm expenses in Indonesia is for pesticides. Using IPM, a farmer can sometimes go an entire season without spraying, saving precious cash. Critics have said that IPM's

tolerance of higher pest levels will mean crop losses at a time when population pressures require increased rice production on less land. According to Peter Kenmore, who heads FAO's nine-country rice IPM programme, the data now shows that farmers who use IPM actually obtain higher yields. That is in addition to the massive savings in years when pest outbreaks cause substantial losses.

--- World News Link.





With two years to go to their countdown these five German would-be astronauts, two women and three men, are here seen in a replica of the European Spacelab at the German Space Research Centre's training centre in Porz, Cologne. Three of the five will be

Another will take part in a Soviet space mission later that year.

Astronauts to be trained in Cologne

COLOGNE (DaD) — The German Aerospace Research Establishment (DLR) in Porz, Cologne, is steadily emerging as a focal point of European space research. Esa, the European Space Agency, has decided that all future Esa astronauts are to be trained at the DLR in Cologne. Between now and the end of the decade about 40 highly skilled men and women will be trained for a variety of jobs in European space projects ranging from the Hermes space shuttle to the Columbia space station, a joint Euro-American venture. Between 1991 and 1993 a new crew training centre is to be built. It will cost the DLR DM50m and Esa a further DM160m. At present almost all sights are set in Cologne on an ambitious German-American project. Two German astronauts are scheduled

disciplines that can only be undertaken in zero gravity Training to be an astronaut takes four years. About 1,800 people applied in 1986. Five were selected, two women and three men, and are now half-way through their training course. Three of them will become fully-fledged astronauts in 1992, two as D-2 crew members and a third on a mission to the Soviet Mir space station. In spring 1991 the lucky three are to be named, leaving the other

two as reserves. The costs of the two ventures are poles apart. The D-2 mission, which has been planned and will be carried out by the Federal Republic of Germany on its own behalf, will cost over DM800m. Moscow is charging a mere DM20m for the privilege of taking part, as a guest cosmonaut, in a Soviet space mission. — Wolfgang Weber.

Amazing French boats

in spring 1992 to spend nine days in orbit on board an American

space shuttle as part of the D-2 German space mission. They will supervise about 90 scientific experiments in the most varied

By Jean Chabrier

WITH HER 4,000 kilometres of coastline from the North Sea to the Mediterranean passing through the North Atlantic and the Channel, France has always been a maritime nation. The surprising thing is that the sea, its activities and its problems have had little impact on the majority of her population whose vocation lies deeply in the land, with the exception, of course, of coastal dwellers who are naturally more

And then suddenly, everything nged in 1964 when a you Breton, who was a lieutenant in the French navy and totally unknown to the general public, won a solo trans-Atlantic race. That man was Eric Tabarly. His achievement, thrust into the bright lights of the news, drew all the eyes of the French towards that thing which they only knew from their holidays: the Sea. And that achievement was not his only one. It would be tiring to reel off all Tabarly has attained.

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The consequences were numerous. First of all, it led to the creation of many international races across oceans, whereas, until then, only regattas had mainly been held, with far more limited ambitions and relatively confidential, reserved for rich competitors. Secondly, in its wake, it drew a burst of young talents and scafaring vocations whose breeding ground is still the port of La Trinite in Brittany. Sailors such as Poupon, Terlain, Gahinet, Peyron, Loiseau and Jeantot have raised the French colours high and France can be proud to be at the top of the international

To satisfy these young appetites, incredible technological progress has been achieved with the creation and mastery of multihulls, the use of composite matenals, honeycomb structures, electrotics applied to navigation, etc., not forgetting the humble spinnaker sock." French boatbuilders made no mistake and have managed to gain top place in the world for sailing boats.

The French followed suit. And to such an extent that the last Boat Show was completely full, pleasure ports are full, the price of a mooring beats all records and the television programme "Thalassa" has top audience ratings. while nearly 40% of the producbon is exported.

It is interesting to talk about what has been achieved, but it is even more interesting to talk about the future, for research goes on and very high level research is being carried out in several areas.

The America's Cup

Everybody has heard about the incredible legal wrangle between the winner (whose victory was largely due to French technology) and the loser. The committee recently met and the rules were tedefined without any possibility of a misunderstanding in future. France is actively making prepa-

rations for the next race which will take place in 1992 and trials have already begun ... in Paris in the 15th district.

That is where the prestigious testing pool for hulls, created in the 20s, is situated. It is a sort of huge swimming pool in which all the conditions of the sea can be reproduced while a slide bridge records all the parameters the model undergoes or is subjected to, as the bridge pushes it along at chosen speeds. The "Normandie" and the "France," among others, and both French and foreign ships, were studied here in

Marc Pajot, the future skipper, takes part in the engineers' studies on the 8 metre long (a scale of 1/3) model of the future challenger and impatiently waited for the prototype to be launched and. tested in February. A few tenths of knot have already been gained. But 1/10 of a knot represents 185

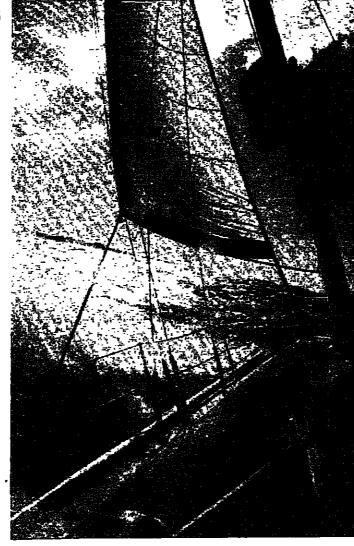
Pure speed

First of all, there is this boat, whose research was financed by the chemicals industry including Rhône Poulenc, slender as a razor, not unlike the Polynesian 'orao," a single-seater aimed at achieving a record for pure speed. It recently attained 60 kilometres an hour. But it can only sail in wind and sea conditions defined to the extreme.

There is another prototype which is, perhaps, even more curious. It is an assembly of a few welded beams forming a simple platform. There is no hull, but two "foils" which make the whole hover on the surface of the water. There is no mast but a parachute whose sail area is controlled from the single seat placed on a cross-beam. Each foil is computerassisted in order to work out the angle of attack at each instant and to the 1/100th of a second. With this, top speeds of about 30 knots can be reached, but it really is a

There are numerous boats which have a right to this name but they are highly technical and therefore very expensive submarines used for research, exploration or work at varying depths. SMAL is also a little two-seater submarine, but it is purely intended for underwater pleasure rides at depths of less than 20 metres. It was designed by J.M. Onofri, backed by ANVAR, and was presented at the last Paris Boat Show. It is very easy to operate and is already in use in La Ciotat. It is being sold by Société Marine Off-shore (13600 La Ciotat) at a

price of a million francs. The Glénans Nautical Centre already has a great reputation. It wanted to offer the joys of sailing to sightless people and so it had the idea of fitting out a boat with all the instruments and maps needed for sailing, but in relief. Some fifteen blind people benefit from this and, it seems, they manage far better than many a sighted person - L'Actualite en



A prototype of Tonjours plus vite' (Photo: Sipa)

Truffles — Italy's black gold

By Clare Pedrick

ROME — It's 5 a.m. and the sun has only just started edging over the mountains that tower above the village of Rivodutri, in central Italy. The temperature outside is well below freezing, but Florindo Zannini is getting ready to go out into the snow with his three dogs. If all goes well, by lunchtime he should be home again with a haul that will net him almost as much as he earns in a week at his regular job as a woodcutter. For Zannini, 44, is a truffle

hunter, one of a small but growing army who eagerly await each winter for the chance to cash in on what has become a multimillion dollar business in Italy. And truffle hunting certainly is big business. A morning's work will usually yield a kilo of the ugly

but highly prized fungi of the tuber family, worth around 400,000 lire (\$350) to Zannini. In these parts the truffle is known as black gold." Farther north, in the foothills of the Alps, a rarer, white version

sells for even more. A top-quality white truffle, found only in northern Italy, small areas of southern France and a tiny section of northern Yugoslavia, can bring as much as 2 million lire (\$1,600) a kilo on the open market.

"A truffle hunter around here will only work for about three months of the year, during the peak season in winter, but during that time he can easily earn as much as 30 million lire (\$25,000)," said Don Giovanni Balsamini, a parish priest who doubles as president of the Truffle Co-Operative at Sant'Angelo in Vado, a town whose outlying oak forests are rich in white truffles. "I know one very skilled hunter who last year dug up more than 50 kilos (110 lbs) of highestquality white truffles, which earned him an absolute fortune, around 100 million lire (\$835,000)," he added.

Down in Rivodutri, Zannini is

hoping that this season's truffle harvest will help him pay for the wedding of his eldest daughter, who is to be married later this

Up in Asti, in the heart of white-truffle country, Andrea

Rossano, 43, has altogether more ambitious ideas. Rossano runs a truffle-exporting company with his father, and every morning between 6 and 8 he can be seen at the Caffe San Carlo, in the heart of Asti. Often he is accompanied by an armed bodyguard, hired to protect the suitcase full of 100,000-lire notes (\$83) that Rossano brings with him. There to meet him, sipping hot cappuccinos to keep out the cold, are Asti's best truffle hunters, up since well before dawn and now ready to turn their haul into hard

Rossano himself has had little sleep. Before arriving for his morning appointments at the Asti bar he has already driven his Maserati to the Milan and Turin airports to put deliveries of truffles, carefully preserved in boxes of dry ice, on flights bound for Frankfurt, Los Angeles or Tokyo. On the previous day he was in London to deliver a consignment of truffles to one of the city's top restaurants.

"A truffle found during the night will be at Milan airport by 9 a.m., and the same evening it will be eaten in a restaurant in Tokyo," notes Rossano.

The finest slivers of white truffle can easily add \$50 to the price of a dish in the world's finest establishments. Some restaurateurs even bring precision scales to the tables of customers who order the highly prized delicacy. To the uninitiated, the sight of so precious a foodstuff in its raw state may come as something of a shock. Truffles have an unedifying appearance: the black ones could be mistaken for lumps of coal. The white truffles look a bit like shriveled potatoes when first dug out of the earth. Yet the rich taste (something like a strongly falvored mushroom), the pungent aroma and the truffle's legendary aphrodisiac qualities are enough to send many a gourmet into ecstasies into his wallet to pay the inflated prices charted by most restaurants.

"I was once called to make a special delivery to Bermuda, said Rossano. "A very wealthy man was on vacation there and decided he wanted to give a dinner party based on truffies."



Truffle hunter Florindo Zannini braves the early morning frost to look for the precious tubers with the help of his dog (WNL)

In Italy truffles are often finely chopped and spread on toast as an appetizer, sprinkled over risottos and omelettes or, the favourite way, grated into a sauce made with garlic and olive oil and poured over bowls of steaming pasta. A popular trick of some unscrupulous restaurant owners is to throw finely chopped dried mushrooms in with the mixture to make the precious truffle sauce go farther.

Anoth trick is to pass off inferior truffles as a product of Asti. In an effort to half the fraud the Italian government has tried to impose controls, even introducing a special exam that truffle hunters have to pass before they

In Rivodutri, Zannini is one of the few hunters who have

bothered to take the test. Zannini, who lives with his wife and four children, says that the secret is in having the right dog to sniff out the truffles, which grow underground, often near oak trees and broom bushes. A good truffle-hunting hound can be worth as much as \$6,000, and owners usually keep them locked up to guard against theft or poisoning by rival hunters. "The dog must be small enough to burrow down, have an excellent

sense of smell and be extremely intelligent and obedient.'

Romance in the stars for Germans

By Richard Meares

HILDESHEIM, West Germany - Six thousand East German women, desperately seeking a husband and a new life in the West, have turned to one man -Dieter Kirchner.

Despite all the attention, Kir-German sugar factory worker in Hildesheim, near Hanover.

But by night he becomes an romance in the stars. "Many nice, good-looking men

with lovely flats, a job and a car are waiting for you," Kirchner told the women in thousands of leaflets he distributed after the Berlin Wall was opened last November.

Since then, East and West Germans have been free to mingle for the first time in four decades and Kirchner, 50, has set up a dating agency to help them.

A keen astrologist, his only condition is that the man and woman must have compatible

star signs. When curious East Germans swarmed into West German cities to sample the long-forbidden West late last year, Kirchner stuck the leaflets promoting his services under their car windscreen wipers.

Replies soon began to arrive. Encouraged, he advertised in national West German newspapers and handed out thousands more leaflets over the border in Magdeburg and East Berlin.

ping into his mail box every day from women ranging in age from 17 to 70. The majority are middle-aged and divorced, many have children.

"Many of them used to put false addresses on the envelope because they were still afraid of the Stasi (East German secret police), but that has stopped,"
Kirchner said.

The replies includes a few hostile letters attacking Kirchner for appealing only to women from East Germany for men from the

He says East Germany has a huge surplus of women and West Germany has two million men too many, but statistics do not

support his figures. Kirchner's previous experience as a match-maker, as organiser of a local singles club, lost him

1 Hour Service

old wife. The women may face a long wait to find their match. Only 220

many but found him his 26-year-

men have so far paid the 400 mark (\$240) fee to look through Kirchner's files for a prospective bride. The first was an East German who fled West six years ago.

Once he has paid, the man may to meet a partner and set up a home with her. With private telephones rarity in the East, he has to drive over, knock on the door

and hope to find her at home. Kirchner says that although this slow process is a world away from the computer dating networks common in the West, he has already had thank you letters

from several happy couples. He is branching out with a special service for farmers and

foreign workers, who he says have particular problems finding a wife in West Germany. Along with their star sign, Kirchner asks the women to supply

descriptions of themselves and their ideal, man, and a picture. Since new snapshots can take weeks to obtain, he asks them to

send any photograph they have. "One lady sent her wedding photograph. She had cut her exhusband out of the picture," he

Some of the divorced women hint at why their marriage might have failed. "Please, I don't want an alco-

holic or a violent type." wrote Barbara, a 38-year-old mother of two from Magdeburg, echoing a frequent worry. East Berlin's Wochenpost

newspaper, where Kirchner tried to place an advertisement, wanted nothing to do with him.

"Our contry has been suffering greatly under mass emigration to the West. There is much work to do and too few people to do it. Most of our women work and we will not encourage them to leave by running such an advert." it told him in a letter.

Half a million East Germans have fled or emigrated to West Germany in the last 16 months and the contined exodus is bleeding the country's economy.

Kirchner says this is besides the point. "I am not pulling them out from an emergency situation, but out of their loneliness," he said. What I am doing is the most beautiful form of reunification.

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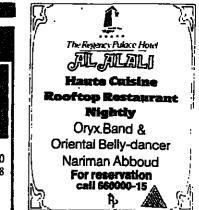
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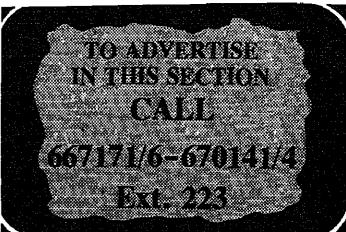


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LUNCH & DINNER

Paris insists no devaluation as African franc zone meets

PARIS (R) — France opposes any devaluation of the CFA currency uniting its former colonies in West and Central Africa for fear of stoking up political unrest in an already troubled region, French officials say.

The question of devaluing the CFA franc, named after the Communaute Financiere Africaine, will be discussed at a meeting of finance ministers from the region in the Gabonese capital, Libreville, Friday.

But French Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, who will attend the talks, is expected to reject the recommendations of private economists for a CFA franc devaluation to spur exports, maximise hard currency returns and and slash imports.

"A devaluation of the CFA franc is totally out of the question," a senior official at the French Cooperation Ministry told

The CFA franc is the common currency of 14 African states that. with Monaco, France and its de-

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Soviet Union Tuesday told developing nations the "peace dividend" was not limited to Mos-

cow and Washington but should

include disarmament in the Third

Italy, meanwhile, proposed that Europe give \$60 billion to

Speaking at a special U.N.

General Assembly session on economic cooperation, Deputy

Soviet Foreign Minister Ernest Obminsky said military expendi-

tures constituted 25 per cent of the foreign debt of middle-in-

come developing states.
"The potential of peace divi-

dends is not limited to Soviet-American relations," he said.

The process of international de-

tente and the settlement of re-

gional conflicts also permits to

reduce military expenditure in

that savings from defence budget

would be "swallowed by the

domestic needs of the Soviet Un-

He said this was a "simplistic

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, April 24, 1998

Central Bank official rates

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

1.1595/1605

1.6945/50

1.9055/65

1.4820/30

5.6840/90

1243/1244

159.10/20

6.1315/65

6.5575/5625

6.4460/4510

34.99/35.04

674.0

1094.4 1101.0 394.0 396.4 .449.1 451.8

ion and the United States."

Pound Sterling Deutschemark Swiss franc French franc

One Sterling

One U.S. dollar

Obminsky disputed arguments

the developing countries."

World.

poorer nations.

Comoros, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The French treasury has guaranteed the convertibility of fixed rate of a 50 to one French

Supporters of the link say it has fostered political stability by keeping down inflation while favouring French exports to its former colonies.

Costly for France

Critics counter that maintaining a fixed rate is costly for France, now that African economies are in crisis. They argue that it forces governments to make savings by slashing public spending instead of adjusting the value of the currency.

approach," but admitted that the

destruction of weapons entailed

large expenses at the initial stage.

de Michelis made one of few

concrete proposals of the session

by outlining a plan for the 12

European Community (EC)

countries to give one per cent of

The total, he said, would

amount to about \$60 billion a

multilateral and bilateral assist-

The current goal in Europe is 0.7 per cent of countries' gross

national product, with several na-

tions in the community still under

the goal. The United States also

spends less than 0.7 per cent a

year while some Nordic nations

Italy said 25 per cent of his

proposed EC aid should go to

Eastern European countries, 25

per cent to Mediterranean na-

tions and 50 per cent to all others.

U.S. dollar

Canadian dollar

Deutschemarks

Dutch guilders

Swiss francs

Belgian francs

French francs

Japanese yen

Swedish crowns

Danish crowns

Norwegian crowns

Italian lire

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni

"If an exchange rate adjustment cannot take some of the

Moscow tells Third

World to cut defence

pendent territories, make up the strain when the value of commodfranc zone. The countries are ity exports priced in dollars falls, Benin; Burkina Faso, Cameronn, there are immediate repercus-Central African Republic, Chad, sions," said Jacques Adda, an economist at the OFCE Research Institute in Paris.

"In so far as a country wants to maintain the parity, and creditors are demanding adjustments in the CFA franc since 1948 at a public spending, that means civil fixed rate of a 50 to one French servant salaries and producer prices have to be lowered," he

> President Felix Houphouet-Biogny of Ivory Coast took that path in 1989, halving the price paid to cocoa producers, but he was forced to drop planned wage cuts earlier this month after the most serious popular unrest since independence in 1960. Gabon declared a state of

emergency in March following weeks of strikes and political protest against austerity measures and there have been stirrings of unrest in Chad and Senegal. The case of Ivory Coast, one of

Africa's wealthiest nations, is

the current debate owes much to Abidjan's continuing woes. But Paris is unimpressed by the arguments for devaluation.

defaulted on debt payments, and

Ivory Coast has been living above its needs, so it has to cut back on public spending — that would be more effective than a devaluation. That would help short term, but it would fuel

CFA franc devaluation was first inflation," a French monetary mooted in 1987, when Abidjan official said. It could also lead to a rush of

capital out of the area. "A Bank of France study has shown that capital flight is rather lower from the franc zone than elsewhere (in Africa) because of the stability of the CFA franc. If you devalue once, people antici-pate further devaluations, be-

cause the problems are left un-

central to the zone's problem. World Bank to consider \$770m environment fund

Pierre Bérégovoy

WASHINGTON (R) - The World Bank next month will consider establishing a \$770 million fund to help developing nations join the attack on global warming and other worldwide environmental problems, bank officials said Tuesday.

their gross domestic product to Eastern Europe, Mediterranean countries and other developing The fund, which has been proposed by France, would provide low-cost financing to Third World nations for reforestation and other projects that would help improve global conservayear by 1993 to include both

> "It's a fund to tackle global issues in the environment," said a French official, who declined to be identified.

Paris has already promised to contribute 900 million French francs (\$160 million) over three years to the project and has called on other industrial nations to join

"Developing countries are not going to commit themselves to pollution reduction unless they receive concessional (below market-rate) funds," the French offi-

The French proposal is on the

agenda for the semiannual meeting of the World Bank's development committee early next month but some officials expressed doubts that it would be approved at that time.

West Germany is likely to back the proposal, but other industrial nations have raised questioned about how the fund would work. Some of them believe that what Third World nations mainly need are stricter pollution regulations, not more money.

As envisioned by France, the fund would be worth more than \$770 million and would help developing nations join multilateral efforts to clean up the world's environment, such as the Montreal Protocol.

That pact, signed in 1987 by 36 countries and the European Community, calls for a 50 per cent cut by 1998 in production and use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), chemicals which eat away the ozone layer that shields the earth from cancer-causing ultra-

Other potential projects might

tional waters such as the Mediterranean basin and attack other pollution problems that affect more than one country. French officials said the World Bank would have to work closely

with the United Nations in deciding how to distribute the money. They added that the proposed fund would be operated flexibly to allow donor nations to partici-Date in different ways, including earmarking their money for certain durposes.

French officials insisted that the proposal has widespread support, and that the only question was when the pian would be approved, not whether.

It's more a question of tim ing," said one. Bank officials said the French

plan is based on proposal by the World Resources Institute, a Washington-based think tank on the environment.

In a report last September, the institute advocated the establishment of a \$3 billion "international environmental facility" for the preparation and financing of conservation projects over the next five years.

include plans to clean up interna-Brazil expected to take tough stand in debt talks

SAO PAULO (R) - Brazil is cent. expected to take a tough line in renegotiating payments on its \$115 billion foreign debt, the biggest in the third world, bank-

ers and officials say. The Latin American nation suspended most foreign debt interest payments last July in order to conserve foreign exchange and has accumulated arrears of \$5.5

hillion. Brazil is due to begin talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) next month about its economy before it begins to tackle

terms on its massive debt.
"From their style, I think they will try to impose an especially hard position on the banks," said Jordi Wiegerinck, a manager at the Sao Paulo branch of Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV.

Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello has earned a. reputation for tough economic measures, freezing the equivalent of more than \$100 billion in bank deposits to stem an annual infla-

The programme also aimed to cut Brazil's burgeoning domestic debt service costs, which a year ago surpassed interest payments

on its foreign debt. Collor de Mello's economic team, while revealing little about its debt negotiation plans, has ruled out any debt payments until negotiating new terms. The president has also said that while Brazil will avoid a confrontation with creditors, economic growth

is the paramount concern. "The position of the government is very clear about payment of interest in arrears. Not under any hypothesis are we going to advance any type of payment," said Antonio Kandir, secretary of

the economy. Kandir said the government is negotiating from a stronger position than prior administrations, since Collor de Mello was the first democratically elected president since 1960. He also said the nadeposits to stem an annual infla-tion's bargaining strength was en-tion rate approaching 5,000 per hanced by the strong domestic

popularity of the anti-inflation progrmame.

Economy Minister Zelia Cardoso de Mello has said that Brazil will limit interest payments to \$5 billion a year, or about half of what is due.

Her position was strongly attacked even before it was formally presented to creditors. 'This is not a strategy for debt renegotiation," economist Lawr-ence Brainard of Bankers Trust, one of Brazil's largest creditors. said a month ago on a visit to Sao

Brainard said that Venezuela and Chile have made larger debt payments as a percentage of their total economic output than Argentina and Brazil.

Bankers, however, might be happy to see even \$5 billion in annual interest payments, the ceiling Brazil proposed. "If you are not getting any payments, getting something is a big improvement," said Frederick Gibbs, general manager of Lloyds Bank PLC in Brazil.

Arnault tipped to win LVMH luxury goods legal wrangle

PARIS (R) - One of the most complex battles in recent French corporate history reaches a climax Thursday when rulings are given in cases pitting an old-school business brain against an upstart tycoon for control of the fabled

LVMH huxury goods group.

Most analysts think Bernard Arnault, 43-year-old head of LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton, will win, but his bitter rival Henry Racamier, chairman of Louis Vuitton, says he

is also sure of victory.

The crucial ruling will decide who controls LVMH. Racamier, 77, wants the cancellation of a disputed 1987 warrants issue that allowed Arnault to gain a 34.5 per cent stake which gives him a block-

ing minority.

Last month, the public prosecutor asked a court of appeal to dismiss the case on a tech-

nicality. "Hopefully, we'll be able to

put the legal challenges behind us, get back to business and further develop the group," said an aide of Arnault. "I would take bets on us," countered Racamier.

If he wins the key case, Arnault will be in a position to squeeze out Racamier from the Louis Vuitton chairmanship at a shareholders' meeting early next week, Amault's aides Behind the power struggle is

a clash of management styles between the patrician Racamier, who married into the Vuitton family, and the upstart Amauit, who made his name in 1984 dismantling the former Boussac textile empire. The battle is also between

two French banking giants. France's most secretive and powerful investment bank . Lazard Freres has thrown all its weight behind Arnault.

Racamier is counting on Compagnie Financiere de Pari-

bas and Parfinance, the holding company of Paribas' former number two, Gerard Fskenazi.

Ironically, Arnault was originally brought into LVMH by Racamier himself because the Vuitton family could not agree with the other main partners, the Moet and Hennessy Champagne and Brandy clans, on company strategy.

It is geting to be a familiar story for old French

Confusing roles

"In all three cases, it's a problem of confusing the roles of a shareholder and that of the manager," Racamier said.

But even if Arnault wins Thursday's most important battle, it will not mean the end of the war. There are so far eight court cases pitting the two chairmen against each other.

U.K. posts second worst current account deficit in March

LONDON (R) - Britain Wednesday announced its trade performance in March was the second worst on record, but Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major stood by his inflationfighting economic policy and hinted already high interest rates would remain for the time being.

The late morning news that the current account deficit last month was £2.18 billion (\$3.54 billion) - far worse than financial markets expected — dented the

The British currency fell about one cent to \$1.6350 before the Bank of England intervened to buy sterling for dollars and European Currency Units (ECUs). By mid-afternoon it had recovered in Europe to around \$1.6325.

The worst monthly deficit -£2.23 billion (\$3.8 billion) occurred in October 1988.

Major said the March current account deficit, 36 per cent up on a revised February shortfall of £1.39 billion (\$2.25 billion), did not reflect the underlying trend. "There is a very considerable

disconjunction between the headline figure, which is very disappointing, and the underlying trend of what is actually happening with imports and exports," Major said in an interview on British television.

Asked if the figures would mean a further rise in interest rates, the government's main weapon in fighting year-on-year inflation currently running at eight per cent, Major replied:

"The reason for changing interest rates, if and when that might prove necessary, will depend upon a whole range of different factors not a very shortterm reaction to a trade figure that is clearly erractic..."
He said the March current

account deficit was due to one-off imports such as aircraft and precious stones.

"If you examine the figures a little more carefully you will see that the underlying trend is that exports are growing four times as fast as imports... those are the really material medium- and long-term implications of what one can deduce from today's figures," Major said.

The government attributed half of the deficit to an erratic rise in imports which increased by £17 million (\$1.16 billion) in March against a fall in exports of £65 million (\$105 million) the previous month.

Major insisted the government's policy of high interest rates - the bank base rate has been at 15 per cent since last

October after rising in stages from a recent low of 7.5 per cent in May 1988 - would eventually help bring down inflation by curbing consumer demand and in turn simuk the trade deficit.

I think the policy is working. I've always said it, would take time to work and that we must be patient. But I think we must sit it through for a little longer," Ma-

"The policy is working, interest rates are working and will continue to work and I think that will become apparently in due

The central statistical office estimated Wednesday the current account delicit and the trade deficit in the first three months of 1990 at £5.59 billion (\$9.08 billion). It was the third straight month it estimated as nil the balance on invisible trade from

banking, insurance and tourism. In 1989, Britain challed up an overall deficit of £20.9 billion (\$33.8 billion).

Major forecast in his budget on March 20 that the figure would improve to £15 billion (\$24.3 billion) in 1990. But judging by quarterly figures for 1990, the annual deficit could run be around £22.4 billion \$36.3 billion) by year's end.

Algeria shakes up state banking sector

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria bas shaken up its state banking sector by appointing a group of relatively young new directors in a bid to speed up reforms aimed at pulling the country out of economic crisis.

The appointments, announced in the state-run press Tuesday, were made af-ter the adoption last month of a finance code that makes banks, instead of the treasury. the country's main financing vehicle.

"The goal is to accelerate the rhythm of reforms and make this economy more efficient," one senior banker involved in the changes told

Renters Wednesday.

An economy ministry directive told banks last week they would henceforth assume the main burden of financing heavily indebted state enterprises and a current account deficit put this year at some \$1.5 billion.

The shake-up completes the reformist team in charge of finance since the appointment last October of Central Bank Governor Abderrahmane Hadj-Nacer and Economy Minister Ghazi Hedouci last September.

Diplomats saw the appointments as a move by Hadj-Nacer and Hedouci to put their own men in top posts and signal to foreign and domestic bankers that the system itself was changing.

Hedouči has complained in the past of resistance at top management levels to government reforms which seek to make state enterprises autonomous profit centres. Abdelkader Dieridi, assis-

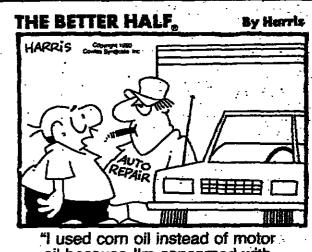
tant managing director of the Banque Exterieure d'Algerie, the largest bank in terms of assets, was promoted to the post of managing director. Hocine Mouffok, an adviser at the Banque Algerienne de Development (BAD), becomes managing director of the Banque Nationale d'Algeria

Omar Benderra, director of international relations at the BNA, becomes managing director of the Credit Populaire d'Algerie (CPA). All three of the new commercial bank directors are in their 40s.

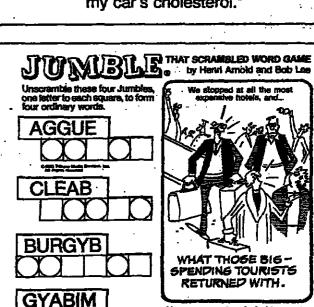
Senior banking sources said the new directors were elected last week at a general assembly of the eight state holding companies which own the six banks.

Algeria's economy has suffered from a drop in oil and gas revenue since the early 1980s and a \$24 billion foreign debt on which service eats up threequarters of hard currency revenue, squeezing imports needed for industry.

Current policy is to get Algerian banks to obtain mediumterm credit from international markets at more favourable terms than the short-term suppliers' credits to state firms which have swollen the debt service in recent years.



oil because I'm concerned with my car's cholesteroi."



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow Jumbles: JOKER DOWNY COWARD HAZING

Answer: The gossip was putting "who" and "who" together and got this—"WHEWI"



© 1980 Tribune Media Sen All Fights Reserved 4 Stray 5 Entertains 6 Goose 42 Some pastries 44 Makes changes 45 Cancel 7 Lariat 46 Dial pointer 47 "Messiah" composer 50 Rescue

51 Aware

55 Baloney! 58 St. Cloud's

DOWN 1 Underling:

abbs.

54 Jai —

12 A Waugh 13 Kennedy matriarch 16 LL. 23 Tub

state: abbr. 59 Quck 60 US president. 26 Mob and cars 61 Type of party 62 Corn units 63 Leaven indiana --

30 Panor 32 Cubs and ade Reds - 34 Sheer lines

Pardon

49 Nurse 50 Shedpebox

43 Poor grade 51 Island dance
44 Roof overhang 52 Prosts
46 Foyers 53 Shippy
47 Amateur radio 56 Legume
operators 57 Voice vote

WORLD STOCK MARKETS By Reuters

One ounce of gold 374.80/375.20

TOKYO - Prices closed firmer after getting a last-minute shove from investors who shopped for individual stocks in a market that was lethargic ahead of Japan's Golden Week boliday period which starts this weekend. The Nikkei Index firmed 62.98 points to

HONG KONG - The market closed firmer after fluctuating for most of the day. The Hang Seng Index rose 2.74 points to close at 3,013.58. "Nothing much has happened in Hong Kong today," one broker said. SINGAPORE — Share prices closed mixed on selective bargain-

hunting and light selling. The Straits Times fell 11.17 points to close at 1,467.84. BOMBAY — Indian share prices rallied strongly from a subdued start to finish with a bullish bias in a week shortened by holidays. The Bombay Stock Exchange Index rose 1.79 points to 793.58 and the National Index gained 0.15 to 420.27.

FRANKFURT - Moderate speculative buying pushed West German shares higher in lacklustre and cautious trading, helped by a slight recovery of the German bond market. The Dax Index rose 12.78 points to finish at 1,843.31. ZURICH - Shares closed lower in quiet trading as investors

stayed sidelined due to the high Swiss interest rates. The All-Share SPI Index closed 3.7 points lower at 1,057.3. LONDON - British shares weakened further in afternoon trading, hitting new lows for the year despite a firmer opening in New York. By 1617 GMT the FISE index was down 16.8 points

NEW YORK — A high-premium merger and a rise in the U.S. long bond price pushed Wall Street stocks higher, but the rise stalled as the long bond gave up gains. The Dow was ahead 5.18 points at 2,659.68 by 1617 GMT.

Mozer faces cut from Brazilian **World Cup** team

grd

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) - The Brazilian World Cup soccer team faced its first crisis Tuesday with an impasse over the release of defenceman Mozer. who could be cut from the squad.

Mozer, considered the "ideal

sweeper" by coach Sebastiao Lazaroni, announced he would leave training camp this week and return to France on orders from his club, Olympique of

Olympique wants Mozer back for the final games of the French national championship, which ends in June. Brazil's first game in the World Cup is June 10

against Sweden.
"I'm counting on Mozer and want him to continue on the team," Lazaroni said. "Unfortunately, there's little I can do. If the club can't release him, all we can do is let him go and call someone else in his place."

Other players on European clubs face similar problems. Careca, Alemao and Dunga are expected in training camp only next week, after the Italian national championship ends. And Dunga, Jorginho, Aldair, Ricardo and Valdo will be released periodically from camp for games

in Europe. But Mozer's case is more se-

Lazaroni has made it no secret that Mozer would be a starter on the Brazilian team, which for the first time uses a European-style sweener. Tall, fast, an excellent balihandler and header, Mozer was considered the top sweeper in Europe by the local sporting

However, Olympique last year refused to release Mozer for the America Cup tournament in Brazil and the World Cup qualifying games. Lazaroni called up Mauro Galvao of Rio's Botafogo club,

who adapted well to the position. Now, the French club is locked in a title race with Bordeaux for the national championship. The bamament gained importance after Olympique was eliminated

isses the Cup of Champions. "The investment was very great. Now it's time to pay it back," said Mozer, who transferred to Olympique from Benfica

Phillies continue winning streak

was the third time the Cardinals

In San Diego, Dennis Rasmus-

sen pitched eight strong innings

and drove in two tuns as San

Diego stroked 19 hits and beat

It was the second straight game

the Padres' offense came up big.

San Diego beat San Francisco

13-3 Monday with 17 hits. It was

the Cubs' fifth straight loss. Gar-

ry Templeton, Benito Santiago

and Tony Gwynn each had three

hits for the Padres, and Rassmus-

sen added two more. Santiago

has hit in 11 straight games. In Arlington, Texas, Ruben

Sierra hit a two-run homer in the

ninth inning off Chicago relief ace

Bob Thigpen, and then Pete In-

caviglia came along and did the same thing, as the Texas Rangers beat the Chicago White Sox 5-4

Reliever Kenny Rogers (1-0)

pitched 2 2-3 innings of shutout relief for Texas, which won its

fourth straight game. Eric King allowed two hits in seven innings

and Carlton Fisk keyed a three-

run first inning with a run-scoring

In Milwaukee, Chris Bosio im-

proved his career record in April

to 12-2 and Dave Parker hit a

three-run homer as Milwankee

beat Kansas City in a game

featuring a bench-clearing dis-

Bosio (2-0) gave up three runs

and seven hits in seven innines as

the Brewers won for the fifth time

in six games. Kansas City reliever

Jeff Montgomery hit Rob Deer

with a pitch in the eighth inning, games.

double for the White Sox.

Tuesday night.

have been shut out this season.

pitched Seattle past Cleveland. It first pitch of the ninth. Both

benches emptied, and Crim was

won his first game since June 6 and slump-ridden Jesse Barfield

hit a three-run homer as New

York scored five time in the first

inning, beating Seattle to end a

five-game losing streak.

Lapoint (1-1), trying to come

back from shoulder surgery last

August, allowed six hits in 6 2-3

innings, walked two and struck

out two. He pitched six shutout

immings, then allowed a two-out

RBI double to Harold Reynolds

In Bathmore, Dave Stewart

won his 18th straight April deci-

sion and Mark McGwire hit two

home runs and drove in five runs

as Oakland beat Baltimore to

Stewart, unbeaten in April since joining Oakland in 1986,

was 0-11 prior to that in the

season's first month. He ran his

record to 4-0 and Oakland's road

mark to 6-0 by allowing six hits in

seven innings. Carney Lansford

had three hits for the Athletics,

the only unbeaten road team in

In Boston, Roger Clemens ran

his record to 4-0 and Boston

scored three unearned runs after

a throwing error by losing pitcher Mark Langston of California.

Celemens, collecting his 99th career victory, allowed four hits,

struck out eight and walked one in 8 1-3 innings. He retired 14 straight Angels between the

fourth and ninth innings. Califor-

nia lost for the fifth time in six

remain unbeaten on the road.

in the seventh.

the majors.

In New York, - Dave Lapoint

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — John Kruk had three hits, including a since Sept. 8, 1987, when he Crim hit Frank White with the two-run homer and an RBI double, as the Philadelphia Pillies beat the Cincinnati Reds 6-3 Tuesday night for their fourth straight victory.

It was the Reds' second straight defeat after opening the season with nine consecutive victories. Ken Howell (2-1) pitched six

innings and allowed six hits, striking out five. Jeff Parrett worked 2 2-3 innings and Roger McDowell got the last out for his fifth save. Cincinnati centre fielder Eric Davis sustained a right knee strain while stealing third base in the second and had to leave the game.

In New York, Kevin McReynolds' hard slide allowed Mike Marshall to barely beat the double-play relay and enabled the winning run to score in the ninth inning as New York edged Atlanta.

Starters Dwight Gooden and Pete Smith both were brilliant before the game was decided by the relievers. The Mets won their third straight and Atlanta lost for

the eighth time in nine tries.

Mark Carreon, who hit four pinch home runs last season, led off the Met's ninth with a pinch double and moved to third on Howard Johnson's soft single.

Mike Stanton (0-1) retired Darryl Strawberry on a popup and internationally walked McReynolds to load the bases. Marshall swung and missed twice before hitting a grounder up the middle that drawn-in shortstop Jeff Blauser stopped with dive. Blauser flipped backward to second baseman Jeff Treadway, but McReynolds' bruising slide sent treadway flying and gave Marshall the edge he needed to

In Houston, Tim Wallach hit a wo-run homer to lead Montreal past Houston for its sixth victory

beat the throw to first by an

in seven games. Montreal's Kevin Gross (1-1) pitched six innings, allowing one run and five hits. Houston's Mike Scott (0-2) pitched five innings and allowed four runs and five hits in his fourth start of the

In Los Angeles, Mike Morgan pitched a three-hitter for his first national league shutout as Log Angeles beat St. Louis.

Morgan (3-0) struck our six, walked none and retirned the last 16 in his 22nd NL start, en route

ing team events in rhythmic gymto his first complete game since nastics, table tennis and archery at the 1992 Olympics in Barce-IOC President Juan Antonio

Samaranch: told reporters that all six cities diagoing for lite 1990 summer games "have equal chances" of winning when the committee votes on the host in September. Belgrade is one of the bidders,

woman Michele Verdier.

Verdier said that the board also

reaffirmed a decision against hav-

Atlanta, Manchester, England, Toronto and Melbourne, Au-During the meetings here, the

board is scheduled to hear prog-

along with Athens, Greece,

IOC position on South Africa remains unchanged BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) ress reports on attempts to reduce - The International Olympic the size of the summer Olympics,

Committee (IOC) said Tuesday it something the IOC has commitwould remain firm on barring ted itself to do for the 1996 South Africa from the olympics. The IOC's medical commission As it began a four-day meeting in the Yugoslav capital, the IOC's will make its first report on the executive board said that because medical aspects of boxing, an apartheid still exists in South inquiry started after the Seoul Olympics, which could eventually Africa, there would be no change in the committee's policy banning lead to boxing being banned from it from the games, said spokesthe games.

> Organising committees from Barcelona; the 1992 winter games in Albertville, France and the 1994 winter games in Lillehammer, Norway, are scheduled to

make status reports. Lillehammer recently won financial guarantees from the tled on locations of several key venues, including ice hockey.

Ice hockey is giving Albertville trouble, with the International Ice Hockey Federation threatening to boycott the winter games unless organisers build a bigger

Barcelona's general problems with infrastructure will also be discussed in Belgrade.

| Canada thinks about gold

BERN, Switzerland (AP) -Team Canada coach Dave King says thinking about the country's first world hockey title in 29 years is, well, permitted.

"I'm sure it's crossed our minds," King said after his team came back to defeat Sweden 3-1 in preliminary-round action

Doug Gilmour, one of Canada's late roster additions from the national hockey league's Calgary Flames, scored the tying goal and added an assist.

Canada (6-0) is the only unbeaten team left at the world hockey championships.

"But we've got the Soviets coming up and the medal round. and I think we will find these games very tough," King said. Statistics and history should spur on the Canadians, silver medalists at last year's tourna-

ment in Stockholm, Sweden. There, the Soviets got the most preliminary-round points with a perfect 7-0 record en route to their 21st world title. Canada was 5-2, losing to the Soviets and Sweden, and then dropped the decisive game in the final round 5-3 to the Soviets.

And Switzerland was the host when a Canadian team last won the gold medal in 1961. Since then, Canada has won three silver

medals and seven bronzes. King smiled when asked whether he thought the current winning streak was doomed.

"Maybe not," he said. "All I can say is it would be amazing." The Soviets held off archrival Czechoslovakia 4-1 in Tuesday's other game - marked more by unchecked rink emotions than inspired playing - and are now

The four teams in action Tuesday have clinched medal-round

On Thursday, Norway meets West Germany and team USA faces a difficult test with Finland. The points at stake will be carried over into the relegation round starting Friday.

The Americans have a 2-4 re cord and Finland is 1-1-4. Swedish defenceman Thomas Eriksson opened the scoring against Canada at 3:48 in the first period, and the Swedes had several more chances.

"We were very fortunate the first period didn't cost us the game," King said. "In the third period, we started to put pressure on and not give them so much free ice to work with."

Gilmour tied it at 12:49 of the range backhander from between his legs past goalie Peter Aslin.

Shawn Burr of the NHL's De-troit Red Wings put Canada ahead with his fourth goal of the tournament at 9:46 in the third period on a pass from Gilmour. Brian Bellows of Minnesota

blasted home another slap shot barely three minutes later for the

Becker opens play at Monte Carlo Open

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) after being off almost five - Three-time Wimbledon champion Boris Bekcer, in his first singles match in a more than a month, struggled to beat a French qualifier Tuesday in the \$1 mil-

ion Monte Carlo Open. Becker, the no. 2 seed, downed Cedric Pioline, rated 167th in the world, 7-5, 6-4, in the second round after receiving a bye.

Top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden, also recipient of a bye, starts play Thursday.
Two seeded U.S. players lost

second-round matches. Jordi Arrese of Spain beat no. 4 Aaron Krickstein, 7-5, 6-2, and Jaime Yzaga of Peru beat no. 5 Jay Berger, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1. Becker had not played singles

since losing to another French-man, Jean-Philippe Fleurian, in the third round last month at the Lipton International in Key Biscayne, Florida.

Becker had to bow out of the Count of Godo tournament in Barcelona two weeks ago because of tendinitis, then came back to play doubles last week at the Philips Open in Nice. "It's not easy to start again

weeks," the West German star said. "It's different from practice because of the spectators, the second serves, the break points."

Pioline, 19, stayed even with Becker until 5-5 in the first set, then lost his serve. Becker held to win the set.

In the second set, Becker jumped to a 5-2 lead and advanced after Pioline closed 5-4. Alberto Mancini of Argentina, who beat Becker for the Monte

Carlo title last year, opened his play with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Christo Van Rensburg of South Jim Courier of the United

States, seeded 9th, eliminated Michael Stich of West Germany, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4,

In other first round matches, Juan Aguilera of Spain, last week's winner in Nice, whipped Diego Nargiso of Italy, 6-1, 6-3. American Jimmy Arias had the same score over South African Gary Muller.

March Rosset of Switzerland downed Sergio Cortes of Chile, 6-4, 6-4; Horst Skoff of Austria, seeded 14th, defeated Niclas

Austria's Thomas Muster topped Uruguay's Marcello Filippini, 6-

Three unseeded French players had mixed fortunes in the first

Henri Leconte wasted seven match points before beating American Todd Witsken, 6-1, 6-4, and Guy Forget ousted Dutchman Paul Haarhuis, 6-3, 7-5.

But Yannic Noah continued a bleak stretch by losing to Czechoslovakia's Petr Korda, 6-1, 6-2. Since gaining the semifinals of the Australia Open in January, Noah has lost five tournaments in the first round and one in the second.

In second-round play, Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union, no. 12 seed, advanced when Spain's Tomas Carbonell had to withdrtaw with appendicitis.

Andres Gomez of Ecuador, no. 6 seed, beat Javier Sanchez, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4; Emilio Sanches of Spain, no. 7 seed, routed Marian Vajda of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1, and Swedish qualifier David Engle beat Gabrial Markus of

Italian title hopes rest on strong defence, new attacker

MILAN, Italy (AP) — A strong defence and a brilliant new attacker have buoyed Italy's hopes of winning an unpre-cedented fourth World Cup soccer title.

Salvatore "Toto" Schillaci, who plays centre forward for Juventus of Turin, was elevated to the national team only last month, but Italian fans already see him as the new Paolo Rossi. A last-minute entry at the 1982 World Cup, Rossi scored six key goals on the way to Italy's surprise triumph in Spain.

Schillaci could be the right man to support the team's top striker, Gianluca Vialli, and make the offence faster and sharper. A weak attack has been Italy's most obvious problem in recent warmup matches.

Based on the home advantage, English boomakers recently made Italy then no. 1 favourite in the one-month tournament, which kicks off June 8 in Milan. Host teams have won three of the last six World Cup tournaments.

tactical plan of tight defence and teams have since adopted the Italian style of play, which means low-scoring games are likely to decide the championship. Italian coach Azeglio Vicini

Italy was once criticised for its

underlined the emphasis on defence in assessing his team's per-formances in World Cup war-

mups.
"We scored a few goals, that's not very good," he said. "But we

allowed only one, which is certainly good for a team which aims at the world title.

After losiong 1-0 to Brazil on a freek kick, Italy played goalless draws with England, Argentina and the Netherlands and then gained narrow 1-0 victories over Algeria and Switzerland.

Italy's weak offence in warmup games resulted from unimaginative play by midfielder Gisueppe Giannini and Vialli's inconsisten-

Recognised as one of Europe's brightest stars for the past three years, Vialli has been troubled by a foot injury and the coach's overly-cautious tactics. He has been shut out in six consecutive international games.

Vicini, who replaced Enzo Bearzot following İtaly's flop at the 1986 championship in Mexico, has resisted pressure to replace Giannini with Roberto Baggio as the midfield mastermind. Schillaci, a 25-year-old catquick Sicilian forward, was called up after tallying 14 goals - one

less than Argentine superstar Diego Maradona of Napoli — in vear in the major league. Schillaci made a much-praised debut against Switzerland when Vialli was sidelined with an in-

jury. It remains to be seen whether the two can work The coach will be unable to test

Vialli and Schillaci in action prior to the World Cup because Italy has completed its programme of exhibition games. But the two forwards will have an opporutnity to develop teamwork at the Italian training camp in Coverciano, near Florence, starting May 5.

Players for crosstown rivals A.C. Milan and Internazionale form the backbone of Italy's tough defence. Athletic and agile Walter Zen-

ga, considered one of the best European goalies, is part of a rock solid defensive wall along with Giuseppe Bergomi, Riccardo Ferri, Paolo Maldini and Fran-

Baresi, the sweeper, has excelled both in defensive situations and in supporting midfield play after years of experience with Euroepean club champion A.C. Milan.

Bergomi, the only survivor of the successful 1982 team, has earned an international reputation for his cool, faultless performances and his offensive raids - the attacking-defender style that is shared by the other back on the national team, young Mal-

Midfield play is supported by Milan's imaginative winger less Fernando De Napoli, Nicola Berti of Internazionale and the

much-criticised Giannini. Depending on the tactical needs of each match, Vicini has the option to field an added midfielder — veteran Carlo Ancelotti of Milan or Giancarlo Marochi of Juventus - a midfielder-forward, Baggio, or a forward, Andrea Carnevale.

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7 A Q 10 8 3 ♦ Q 8 2 ★ Q J 10 6 West Pass 5 NT Pass Pass

♣ 9 7 4 SOUTH

Pass Pass Opening lead: Jack of # Before playing to the first trick, count your winners. Then make sure that you plan a line of play that will produce at least the number of tricks you need for your contract.
When South showed a heart suit, North's hand improved considera-bly. It contained a wealth of controis, good support and a ruffing the bid of his cheapest ace and South's return cue-bid showed second-round spade control and siam aspirations. North launched into the Grand Slam Force, and an ambi-

tious contract of seven hearts was reached when South held the two missing top trump honors. West led the jack of spades, and

there were only 11 fast tricks in sight. In view of the opening lead, the spade finesse was unlikely to succeed. One way to develop the extra tricks was to try to set up the spade suit. In the process, declarer came up with a remarkable dummy South won the first trick with the

ace and immediately ruffed a spade, noting the fall of the ten from West. A club to the king and another spade ruff confirmed the bad break in that suit. Now declarer had to hope for a 3-2 trump break. Using the table's other club winner and ace of diamonds, in that order, as entries, declarer ruffed two more spades, the last with the ace of trumps. He still had a heart left with which to cross to the board to draw trumps. Declarer was then able to take two more club tricks in hand to bring home the bacon. In all, he made seven trump tricks (four via ruffs), one spade, one diamond and

New UEFA chief hopes for return of English clubs

STOCKHOLM (R) — Newly-elected UEFA President Lennart Johansson has said he was "optimistic" about the return of English clubs to European soccer competition and would discuss the issue in London next month.

A Swedish Football Association spokesman also indicated that Liverpool might not have to serve their extra three year ban. The remarks were in sharp contrast to a speech by outgoing UEFA president Jacques Georges who said English clubs would not be readmitted unless the British authorities guaranteed soccer hooligans would not be allowed to travel to mainland

UEFA agreed a year ago to readmit English clubs in the 1990-91 season providing their return was supported by the British government who are looking to English fans to behave themselves at the World Cup finals.

Johansson said in a Swedish newspaper interview the executive committee of the European Football Union (UEFA) would discuss the possible return of English clubs at the end of May.
"I am optimistic about the return of English clubs to the cup competitions but we can never get 100 per cent guarantees against violence," Johansson

"But UEFA does not solve any problems by keeping the English isolated," he added.

Swedish F.A. spokesman Hans Hultman said it would be impractical to exclude Liverpool while readmitting other English clubs. "I think the idea is to readmit all English clubs at the same time," Hultman told Reuters.

English clubs were barred from Europe after the 1985 Heysel tragedy in Brussels which claimed 39 lives. Liverpool, one of the finalists at Heysel, were given an extra three-year suspension.





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Mel Gibson — Michelle Pfeiffer in

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es: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30

RAINBOW

Cinema CONCORD Nabila Obeid in

THE POLITICIAN (Arabic)

THE DANCER &

Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30



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PHILADELPHIA

SALVADOR

Performances: 6:00, 8:30, 10:45 p.m.

DISCO FEVER Performances: 12:30, 3:00, 4:30 p.m.



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Happy Eid Al Fitr and Many Happy Returns Adel Imam..., in Hanafi the Great (Hanafi Al Ubbahah)

Starring: Fairuz Fishawi, Huda Ramzi.

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1) PICASSO TRIGGER 2) LUCKY SEVEN



Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30

King backs Nepal's new government violence

KATHMANDU (Agencies) — Nepal's King Birendra threw his weight behind the reformist new government Wednesday, appealing for complete support for its mission to create a multi-party democracy.

The appeal was made in a palace statement after nearly 200 policemen stayed away from work Tuesday in anger over the killing of at least six colleagues by mobs in Kathmandu Monday.

Many people in the crowds and posters on walls accused the police of working for monarchist groups intent on undermining the new government and preserving the king's absolute powers.
"His Majesty is confident that

all Nepalis will rise to the occasion and extend full cooperation to Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai and the council of ministers in the discharge of their duties." the statement said.

The royal appeal was also aimed at reassuring Bhattarai's government of democracy campaigners of the king's support in its bid to take control of the army and the police.

"The appeal of the king has been of great help," home (Interior) Minister Yog Prasad Upadhyay told Reuters.

Younger members of Bhattari's council of ministers had expressed concern over the functioning of the two forces, official sources said.

The liberal Nepali Congress Party and a left front of communist factions, now joined in an interim government, spearheaded a movement for radical reforms that brought them to legality and power amid large scale demonstrations when Birendra dismissed the previous nonparty government.

The government is committed to multi-party elections within a year and to revising the constitution to reduce Birendra's powers. The current constitution says all powers emanate from the throne.

WASHINGTON (AP) -

Prayers and protests were held

around the United States Tues-

day in memory of more than 1

million Armenians killed in Tur-

The commemoration was mar-

red by the long-festering dispute

over how many Armenians died

and whether or not they were

The date marks the 75th

anniversary of what Armenians

regard as the start of a campaign

by the Ottoman Empire, the fore-

runner of modern-day Turkey, to

commit genocide against its

On this date, more than 200

Armenians claim that, in all,

U.S. President George Bush,

whose administration also

opposed the resolutions, issued a

proclamation to the nearly one

million American Armenians,

marking April 24 as "a day of

remembrance for the more than a

million Armenian people who

from using the word "genocide,"

but supporters of Turkey were

still angered. Turkish officials acknowledge

300,000 Armenians died after

Ottoman Empire officials de-

ported the country's 1.4 million

Armenians to Syria during World

Independent historians have

estimated that at least 600,000

Armenians perished on the

Turkey rejects the accusation

of genocide, saying Turks and

Armenians alike were the victims

of civil warfare, famine and

epidemic that plagued the coun-

try in the waning days of the

Turkey also accuses the Arme-

nians of starting the civil war, in collusion with Czarist Russia, in

order to form an independent

Hundreds of Armenian Amer-

icans laid a wreath at the tomb of

the unknown soldier in Arlington

National Cemetery Tuesday and

then marched on the Turkish

As Armenian priests led the

protesters in prayer, three elderly

Ottoman Empire.

embassy.

Bush deliberately refrained

1.5 million people were killed by

the Turks from 1915 to 1923.

Armenian leaders were allegedly

key early in the century.

slain by the Turks.

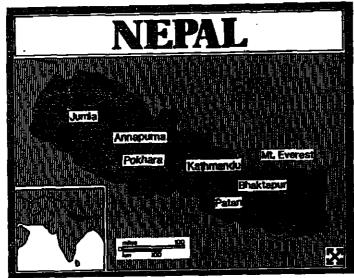
Armenian minority.

arrested and killed.

were victims."

War I.

Armenians mark



The young politicians said at a meeting called to review the situation after the eruption of mob fury against policemen Monday that the government would be unable to function effectively without the full support of the army and police, both of which are widely regarded as

Policemen were the main target in Monday's unrest. Upadhyay said six policemen and three civilians were killed. Radio Nepal said at least 14 people

The violence caused nearly 200 policemen to stay away from work in anger and fear Tuesday,

Upadhyay said. 'They were much agitated. But they have now come back to work." he added.

The government imposed a curfew after Monday's violence, when security forces ceded control of the streets to the crowds for eight hours before moving in

with tear gas, baton and gunfire. Upadhyay said the situation was now returning to normal except for a few stray incidents of violence, which he did not detail. He would not say whether the dusk-to-dawn curfews, imposed

Upadhyay told reporters Tuesday the new government might have to rely on the army to put down unrest "in a limited way if a

law-and-order situation arises. The doctor at Bir Hospital, the largest in Kathmandu, said the two policemen mentioned by the anonymous callers died from mob beatings and not from any actions

by the doctors. "It's ridiculous that we would have killed those people," he

The doctor added, however, that the telephone threats were

being taken seriously.
"We called the soldiers to protect ourselves from mobs, rowdies, policemen or Mandales," he said, speaking on condition of

According to the doctor, the hospital admitted 13 policemen on Monday. Two died immediately after arrival, and the rest were seriously injured, he

A police doctor and a policeman came to the hospital Tuesday and took the two bodies and 10 of the injured policemen, the doctor said. Another policeman with a head wound was still at the

About 150 policemen joined the procession carrying the police officers' bodies to cremation grounds where they were burned in keeping with Hindu religious Monday and Tuesday, would ritual, witnesses said.

Outside Bir Hospital, at least 50 soldiers armed with automatic rifles and machine guns mounted on jeeps and trucks stood guard.

Gorbachev travels to **Ural** city

MOSCOW (AP) - Mikhail Gorbachev travelled to the Ural Mountains city of Sverdlovsk Wednesday for a two-day "purely working, business trip," his first in his expanded post as Soviet president, a spokesman said.

city renowned as a centre of

formerly underground Soviet

Soviet spokesman did not spe-

cify why Gorbachev chose Sverd-

lovsk for his first trip since he was

elected last month to the newly

enhanced presidency. However,

the Soviet leader has made a

habit of staging walking tours in

various parts of the country to get

Sverdlovsk residents have

taken to the streets several times

over the past months, including a

pre-New Year's protest over a

Party officials dissolved the

angry crowd by flooding the

stores with reserves of vodka, but

many of the city's 1.4 million

residents remain unhappy about

the lack of other rationed items,

including meat, sugar and butter,

Kashin speculated that Gor-

bachev would visit Uralmash, one

of the country's biggest factories.

in connection with the plant's

recent decision to keep Commun-

ist Party members' dues for local

use instead of transferring them

to Moscow's Central Committee.

ist Democratic Union plan to picket the sites of Gorbachev's

visit, member Tatyana Karelina

said Wednesday in a telephone

She said signs would read

"Gorbachev, hands off

Lithuania," among other slogans.

interview from Sverdlovsk.

Members of the anti-Commun-

the Soviet press has reported.

a sense of public opinion.

shortage of vodka.

rock music.

Gorbachev was expected to meet with Communist Party leaders Wednesday and visit the industrial city's biggest factory, the gigantic Uralmash machinebuilding complex, said Alexander Kashin, a local journalist. He also will be the target of

demonstrators, an activist said. Sverdlovsk, known as the home of maverick Communist politician Boris Yeltsin, is one of the several Russian centres where Communist Party members recently ousted their local chief and replaced him with a more prog-

ressive leader. "The trip is a purely working, business trip," Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitskikh said Tuesday. Foreign reporters were not allowed to accompany Gor-bachev to Sverdlovsk, a closed

Ross Vartian, executive director of the Armenian Assembly, wrote: "To state as a purpose the intent to censor obvious facts from being shared with the next generation of American schoolchildren is not an ethical pur-

An official with Hill and Knowlton said the firm had thus far not engaged in such activity, although it might in the future.

References to the Armenian suffering are included in mandatory curricula in California, and in volunta school programmes in New York, New Jersey and other states.

Armenians, who trace their roots to the second millennium B.C., once commanded a mighty empire stretching from the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean.

In modern times. Armenians enjoyed a two-year period of independence in 1918 on territory that is now the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Clashes in Athens

Club-wielding police beat back about 2,000 Armenians who mar-ched on the Turkish embassy Tuesday to mark the 75th anniversary of the massacre.

Armenians who said the Turks had killed everyone else in their families tried to deliver a petition to the embassy demanding that Turkey admit it bad committed genocide. The embassy refused to open the door. "We know very well what they want and we don't deal with them," said Press the embassy. Counsellor Tacan Ildem.

massacre anniversary Turkish embassies and other governmental installations around the world maintain tight security after more than 60 attacks against Turkish targets, including the killings of about 30 Turkish diplomats and dependents in Western Europe and the

United States since 1975. The Turkish government has succeeded in defeating three attempts to pass a congressional resolution commemorating April 24 as Armenian genocide day. On the eve of the anniversary, the Turkish embassy issued a statement disputing Armenian

claims of genocide and calling on historians to study events of the period. The Armenian Assembly of America, on the other hand, ac-

cused the Turkish government of trying to censor schoolbooks in the United States to omit references to the genocide. In a letter to Hill and Knowl-

ton. Turkey's major lobbyist, the Armenian organisation cites a provision in the company's contract with Turkey calling for "activities to rectify substantial factual errors about contemporary Turkey... in secondary school social science textbooks.

suit."

The clashes occurred when the demonstrators, chanting "free-dom to Turkish-occupied Armenia" and "long live the Armenian liberation struggle," tried to break through a cordon around

Solidarity congress ends with option to form party

GDANSK (AP) - Solidarity ended its second national congress Wednesday after an all-night session attended by its chairman, Lech Walesa, who said the labour movement is now united to face Poland's problems.

"Now we have the mandate. We are organised for when life brings its problems," Walesa said from the rostrum as the congress ended at 8 a.m. (0600 GMT), just as he had predicted the previous

night.
The seven-day congress reelected Walesa as chairman, approved a new charter and programme, and chose a 96-membe national commission, ending a long-simmering dispute about the legitimacy of Solidarity's leadership structure after the chaos caused by martial law in 1981.

The new programme calls for Solidarity to concentrate mainly on trade union issues while not withdrawing totally from its role as a broad political movement. The union retains the option to create its own political party if it sees the need. "The solutions are not perfect, but in the present situation, perfect solutions do not exist," Walesa said.

"The essence of the congress was — when a chance lies ahead for the country — to be united and organised. As a practical person, I am happy about this," ĥe said.

The congress resulted in an overwhelming vote of confidence in Walesa's leadership since the union's first congress in October 1981, spanning its years as an underground organisation and the long negotiations that resulted in restoration of its legal status a year ago.

The same talks opened the

door to a Sclidarity-led government for Poland, helping to spark reforms across the East Bloc. The position of Walesa is now

eally indisputable," said one Warsaw delegate, Marcin Przyby-

Nevertheless, Walesa did come under criticism for his authoritarian style of leadership during the debates. In his closing remarks, Walesa appeared to be trying to "This congress brought a few

along with my concept. But I never took the floor - even though my tongue was jumping out - because I did not want to disturb democracy," he said. Many delegates emerged from the meeting convinced that Walesa is planning a bid for Poland's presidency using the union as a

Walesa has been evasive in discussing his possible presidential plan, which would require President Wojciech Jaruzelski to step down before his term ends in 1995. The congress, however, passed a resolution calling for new partiamentary and presidential elections by the spring of

1991. "He is citizen no. 1 in this country and if the alternative is Jaruzelski, of course it is great" if he runs, said delegate Jan Waszkiewicz of Wrocław.

But other union members appeared disappointed at the

"Myself and others would feel cheated if he ran for the chairman of the union with the intention to becoming president," said Alojzy Pietrzyk, the miners' leader for

S. African white extremist leader warns ANC to stop violence

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies)

— A top right-wing leader has warned that whites are arming and will retaliate unless Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) ends armed resistance, according to a report Wednesday.

Police said Wednesday two police officers and four civilians were injured in clashes in various parts of the country when officers used shotguns, tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse protesters. Police, who gave few details, said 48 protesters were arrested in various incidents.

The Citizen newspaper re-ported Wednesday that Afrikan-er Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche said in an interview that white South Africans would never accept a black government. He said the government was headed for collapse that would lead to widespread unrest.

"We will not allow our people to be murdered. It looks to me as though the government is on the road to capitulation. We are not prepared to live under an ANC government, which will mean chaos," Terreblanche was quoted

as saying.
President F.W. de Klerk has expressed concern about rightwing groups arming themselves to oppose power sharing with the

nation's black majority. Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok also told parliament Tuesday that the government was worried about rightwing violence. He said some armed rightists were randomly threatening blacks.

'We must take care that we do not allow organisations to be created that will lead to bloodshed,"

PEKING (R) — China attacked

escaped dissident Chai Ling

Wednesday for urging economic

try, and told its citizens her prop-

The official Guangming Daily,

in a report quoting a commentary

published by a pro-Peking news-

paper based in Paris, said that

such a statement should not have

been made by a Chinese about

her own country.
"On April 18 Chai Ling, a

member of the 'Democrcy Move-

ment', appeared publicly at a

news conference after fleeing to

WASHINGTON (Agencies) —

The State Department, responding to an overture from Albania's

hard-line Marxist government,

said Tuesday it is "ready to pur-sue" discussions with that country

on normalising diplomatic rela-

In a speech last week, Alba-

nian President Ramiz Alia had

expressed interest in establishing

relations with both the United

The United States and Albania

Since Alia came to office in

1985, he has slowly attempted to

end the isolationist policies im-

posed by his predecessor, Enver

Charging that Moscow had

been engaging in ideological de-viationism, Hoxha broke rela-

tions with the Soviet Union in

After noting Alia's expression

1961.

have had no diplomatic ties since

States and the Soviet Union.

Paris. She had nothing new

osal was "sickening."

said Vlok, who heads the police. Vlok said police officers would not be allowed to join political parties or groups. Government officials have voiced concern that some members of the security forces support extreme right-wing

Terreblanche said the ANC must abandon its armed struggle against apartheid and the whiteminority government. ANC leader Nelson Mandela has refused to end the armed struggie, even though the group's guerrilla activities have virtually ended.

"My message to ANC is that if it persists with its armed struggle, we will meet it head on." Terreblanche said in the interview.

Terreblanche claimed his group was organising armed white defence units in towns across South Africa. He said the armed groups were ready to step in and impose order if the police and the government lose control.

Terreblanche's movement is thought to number a few thousand activists. But govern-ment officials have said heavilyarmed, right-wing groups could pose a serious threat to stability if they resort to violence.

Several air force troopers were arrested in Pretoria last week on charges of helping an extremist white group steal dozens of assault weapons and pistols from a military installation.

The rightists oppose De Klerk's plans to end white-minority rule and share political power with the black majority, rightists claim that whites are superior to blacks and that the two groups cannot live together. De Klerk is to meet with ANC

leader Nelson Mandela on May 2

China attacks call for sanctions

had been told before ad nauseum

by those "brothers in hardship"

"But the most repulsive aspect

was that a Chinese like Chai

Ling, after fleeing abroad, would

call on foreign countries to im-

pose economic, political and

cultural sanctions on her own

dent-led protests that were

crushed by the army last year,

escaped with her husband to

France after over 10 months on

as everything she mentioned Li Peng's government, which should be said by a Chinese.

U.S. ready for ties with Albania

Department spokeswoman Mar-

garet Tutwiler said, "as the United States has stated in the past,

our door is open to the resump-

tion of diplomatic relations and

we are ready to pursue discussions toward this end."

Alia's speech last week fol-

lowed a six-month period in which Albanian officials had been

sending out "feelers" through

third parties expressing interest in

broader contacts, a State Depart-

The third parties included fore-

ign diplomats and Albanian-

Americans who visited Albania.

State Department officials were

unable to cite any direct discussions between U.S. and Albanian

Another sign of the more flexi-

ble Albania attitude was its deci-

sion to permit representative

Joseph P. Kennedy to visit the country. Kennedy's office said

Tuesday he expects to visit there

ment official said.

officials.

'No economic or political sanc-

Chai, a key figure in the stu-

country. That was sickening."

who fled before her.

ding white rule.
While Mandela strides centrestage in South African politics,

to try to clear the way for full-

scale constitutional talks on en-

his home village wants him to give it all up and come back to his

Villagers have set aside a bare. windswept plot, one of the biggest in Qunu, for their distinguished son in the hope that he will one day relinquish his position in the national struggle for black rights and live among them.

On Thursday, Mandela will visit Qunu for a traditional feast with the community. Each tribal chief in the region is expected to slaughter a cow, goat or sheep for the occasion.

Mandela will visit his parents

and relatives' graves. His mother died in 1968, four years after he was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to topple white

No one yet knows what Mandela will do with the plot, but village elders want him to build a homestead and settle. Others believe the site could be used to build a clinic or a school.

Qunu, a tiny poverty-stricken village among eroded hills and fields, lies 30 kilometres from Umtata, the capital of the nominally independent tribal homeland of Transkei.

Transkei was created by the South African government a decade ago in line with its policy of keeping black "nations" separate from the country's white mini-

Neither the ANC nor the outside world recognises the homelands, which are economically and politically dependent on Pre-

massacres its own people," she

said this month after she arrived

The commentary on her state-ment was published in the Euro-

pean Times, a Chinese language

publication with close ties to

It went on to say that sanctions

would hurt the countries that

imposed them as well as China

and that they would not force

consciousness would advocate

sanctions by foreign countries to

achieve his own political ends." it

The Albanian overtures to the

United States apparently began

after other Communist regimes in

East Europe had collapsed.

Though, unlike those other gov-

ernments, Albania has pursued a

policy of self-sufficiency, and has never been a member of the East

In his speech last week, Alia

noted the "wide gap" that has existed between Albania and the

superpowers and said that "we meet friendship with friendship."

recent international develop-

ments, "the problem of the re-

establishment of diplomatic rela-

tions with the United States of

Alia also expressed interest in

joining the so-called Helsinki process, the 35-nation conclave

that meets to discuss issues re-

lated to European security and

cooperation. Albania is the only

European country which is not a

on the agenda."

"No Chinese with any national

Peking into submission.

in France.

public."

Hidden tribe

found in China

touch with the outside world for three and a half centuries, has been discovered in the depths of Xinjiang's Taklemakan desert in northwest China, the China News Service (CNS) said Wednesday. The ancestors of these dwellers settled in the place about 350 years ago," said the Peking-owned news agency, monitored in Hong Kong. "As a result, the descendants of today know nothing about such things as the historical fact of the Qing Dynasty (China's last dynasty) or about anything else up to present time." the report said. A Chinese oil exploratory team discovered a small oasis and the ethnic Uygur inhabitants recently, CNS said, but gave no exact time of the discovery. The Uygurs are one of China's ethnic minorities and live mainly in Xinjiang, which bor-ders the Middle Asia part of the Soviet Union. The sun times the day's activities for the tribe, and they have no government, no schools, markets or any form of writing, the report said. "Their houses are constructed of poplar wood," it said. "They hunt and follow a 'slash and burn' style of

'Biggest opal' found in Australia

SYDNEY (AP) - Miners in the small outback town of Coober Pedy have claimed to have found the world's biggest opal, an uncut rock that weighs 5.27 kilogrammes and is worth an estimated \$3 million. Named "Jupiter 5," the stone is a milky-white opal that the miners said was unearthed last July.

Richest man in U.S., wife split up

WASHINGTON (R) — The

He said that as a result of marriage is over between America's richest man and his Britishborn wife, a lawyer said Tuesday. John and Patricia Kluge have split because of "irreconcilable America and the Soviet Union is. differences," said Mrs. Kluge's lawyer Peter Sherman. 'They have resolved all matters amicably and wish each other well." Kluge, 76, founded entertainment conglomerate Metromedia. His estimated net worth of \$5.2 billion makes him the richest man in the United States, according to Forbes magazine. No divorce papers have been filed and the terms of the settlement are private, Sherman said. The Kluges had agreed to live in separate parts of their sprawling 10,000 acre (4,000 hectare) Albemarie farms estate southeast of Charlottesville, Virginia. Patricia Kluge. 41, would remain at Albemark house with the couple's six-yearold son. John Kluge would live at nearby Morven, Sherman said.

Pilot lands plane on interstate RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) —

The pilot of a single-engine plane experiencing engine trouble landed the craft on interstate 64 near Richmond International Airport, police said. No one was injured Sunday night when Ryland W. Fleet landed the 1976 Grumman American two-seater on the westbound lanes, said state police Sgt. E.L. Maxie. "He really handled this well," Maxie said. Fleet, 34, of Richmond, was a few kilometres from the airport, his destination, when the engine trouble began, Maxie said. "We were just very fortunate that with it being a Sunday night, traffic was what we considered to be very light," Maxie said. Neither Fleet nor his passenger, identified only as Michelle Trollope, asked for medical attention, Maxie said. The plane was towed 3.2 kilometres to the airport.

during the first week of June. of interest in restoring ties, State member of the Helsinki group. Deng under fire from veteran party hardliners

PEKING (R) — China's reclusive senior leader Deng Xiaoping has come under renewed fire from veteran Communist Party hardliners in the latest round of Peking's prolonged power strug-gle, informed Chinese sources said. Chen Yun, 85, and believed to

be seriously ill with leukaemia, has rallied party veterans and attempted to pin the blame on Deng for last June's crisis when the army opened fire on crowds of pro-democracy demonstrators. a party source said.

Chen is head of the party's Central Advisory Commission, a powerful body of Communist veterans, and has in the past openly declared his opposition to Deng's reformist policies. Western party split a year ago

when Deng's reformist protege, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, tried to avert military intervention against the student-led protests. Zhao failed, was ousted in June and has not been seen for almost a year. Deng, 85, has also slipped from

view and was last seen in public in February. "We don't really know what is happening at the top but certainly the wrangling continues," a di-

The party source, who asked

plomat commented.

not to be named, said Chen criticised Deng at a meeting of senior members of the advisory commission this month. "Chen sees himself as the man

to rescue the party from the crisis," said the source. Chen is widely credited with saving China from national ruin in the early 1960s when the disastrous policies of Mao Tsetung's "great leap forward" resulted in the deaths of millions through famine.

But his market theories, which endorse state planning and a minimal role for the private sector, have been instrumental in creating China's current econo-Military sources said there was

also anger in the army against the party for failing to resolve last year's crisis peacefully and for not taking responsibility for the heavy loss of civilian life. A well-placed official source said the party had begun an

analysis of China's past 10 years. the period of reforms launched by Deng that brought economic boom and a parallel weakeneing of the party's authority and Marxist ideology.

Diplomats said those who controlled this evaluation would be crucial to the assessment of Deng's official role in Chinese history and the future of his

capitalist-style reforms. Deng, one of China's great

survivors who bounced back from being purged twice after the 1949 revolution, stepped down from his last official position as head of the State Military Commission last month. There was no official Asked whether Deng was still

consulted as the main inspiration of party policy, the official source noted that Deng had "completely retired."

He was consulted on important matters" as are the other old leaders," the source added in a pointed reference to Chen and other veterans, including Peng Zhen, 88, and Li Xiannian, 81.

Chen was shunted out of the party's politburo in 1987 but emerged as a powerful force last May, calling for a crackdown on the student demonstrations. The official media has since given him considerable prominence although he has not been seen in public since last October's National Day celebrations.

An article by Chen appeared on the front page of the party newspaper People's Daily on April 15 in which he noted that Deng was China's too leader but very old, and that within a few years the leadership would pass on to the next generation.

The article was written in 1987. It went on to stress the importance of Marxist and Maoist ideology and was seen by some diplomats as indirect criticism of

Deng.
"There is some disagreement
"There is some disagreement but I don't think it's as serious as an attack on Deng," commented a Chinese journalist. "I don't believe Chen's health

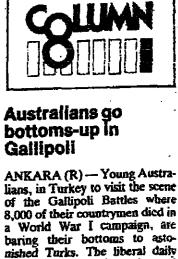
is strong enough for him to make a move against Deng," said an East European official. Chen is seen as the guru behind

Peking's current policies of economic austerity but was believed to have suffered a setback this year when his own protege, Vice Premier Yao Yilin, was removed as head of the State Planning Commission. A tall, gaunt figure, Cehn is

famous for his concept of the "bird-cage economy" — the cage of central control in which the economy, like a bird inside, must be kept under control and never allowed to fly away. Like Deng, he was purged dur-

ing Mao's radical Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, accused of being a "capitalist roader."

Deng's hold on power received its first serious blow in January. 1987, when his reformist protege, party leader Hu Yaobang, was forced to resign by hard-



Milliyet Wednesday pictured

young Australian men in Canak-

kale on the eastern coast of the

Dardanelles waterway, present-

ing their naked bottoms during

all-night street festivities. The

paper censored out the bits it

considered too offensive. The

right-wing daily Tercuman, pub-

lishing similar photographs, saying: "the grandchildren of the ANZACS (Australia and New

Zealand Army Corps who fought

in Gallipoli in 1915) broke the

alcohol barrier to undress in

HONG KONG (R) - A tribe of

more than 200 people, out of